

EPINARD SAILS
SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 4.—Pierre Wertheimer's crack four year-old Epinard, was shipped to the United States today on the Beren-Saria.

Kathleen McKane Wins Classic Wimbledon Tennis Event

BRITISHER IS WINNER

Miss Kathleen McKane Triumphs Over United States Woman Champ. IS GREAT MATCH

For First Time Since War, Englishwoman Is World's Tennis Champion

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 4.—The tennis title that Miss. Suzanne Lenglen had won in 1923 against all the world since the close of war, passed to the Englishwoman, Miss Kathleen McKane, today.

McKane, who is 25, defeated the Frenchwoman in the final round of the Wimbledon tournament, which was the first time since the war that an Englishwoman had won the Wimbledon title.

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FOR SPORTING EDITOR CALL

9-3-2-5

EDMONTON DOG SHOW

In connection with

The EDMONTON EXHIBITION

July 16, 17, 18

Entries Close July 12

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For the small sum of about 15 cents invested in seeds, a generous display of blossoms from these two varieties can be obtained in late August practically all the summer.

You can get a giant species of sinia measuring from 4 to 6 inches across each blossom and insure a prolific flower bed.

Peas, especially, thrive best when sown on still frozen ground.

The dahlia, too, is another popular flower for home growing. But it must be watered well and often.

Generally speaking, dahlias will grow wherever tomatoes succeed.

For the amateur, though, will probably find culture from the root most successful.

For raising dahlias one should approximate what is commonly regarded as the good standard—12 to 18 inches of light and crumbling texture. Time for sowing or planting is usually after all danger from frost is past.

Other appropriate flowers for the garden might well include foxglove, cornflower, calliopsis, veronica, thistle, daisy, aster, marigold, four o'clocks, pansies, nasturtiums and forget-me-nots.

In planting veronica, sow the seeds at least a month before the ground gets frozen at night, starting them in a moderately warm living room or noised.

Sow the seeds a few hours in sand water and plant them in seed boxes filled with light rich soil.

Cover one-fourth of an inch deep. Compress the earth firmly and water sparingly.

When the veronica seedlings are about an inch high transplant them in larger boxes and place the plants at least two inches apart.

"I can tell the outside is your garden when all danger of frost is past. Give them 10 to 15 inches each way in which to spread. Provide good cultivation until the plants start covering the ground."

Under such treatment your veronica patch should bloom early in summer until killed by frost.

Veronica should command the attention of the amateur gardener because of the ease with which they can be grown from seed.

They come into bloom early and remain until killed by frost. Sow seeds of all sorts in seedbox, no need for coldframes and transplant to your garden when danger from frost is past.

When growing the petunia, in-house preliminary to transplanting, water the seeds over the surface of the soil and bring them in contact with it by firming (that is, pressing with a flat board placed on top the row). Never cover petunia seeds.

When the plants are sufficiently strong to be taken into the outdoors, place them in row garden beds, about a foot apart. The time to do this is when danger from frost is past.

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A Beautiful, Convenient and Economical Duplex



The reason, perhaps, for the popularity of the duplex house, is that while it combines all of the advantages and conveniences of the apartment and one-floor bungalow, it has an economical value that neither the apartment house nor the bungalow can lay claim to.

Ordinarily, the owner, by occupying one floor and renting the other, not only covers the entire carrying charge of his investment, but makes a generous profit as well.

In other words, the duplex is an investment, therefore, the duplex house yields unusually large returns, and for this reason they find a very ready sale.

The deep plans for this particular attractive duplex are really combinations of two exceptional built-up one-floor bungalows.

Each floor carries two bedrooms, each with its own bathroom, and a large living room, a dining room, and a kitchen.

The main hall opens into a comfortably large living room, with handsome brick fireplace on the left and windows on three sides—as well as a side door to the rear.

The dining room, with its French doors leading into the large living room, is really a feature for drying clothes in cold weather.

The sleeping portion of each floor is served by the separate hall, which gives access to all rooms. The bedrooms are conveniently located with respect to the bathroom, which is so arranged that it is economical from a plumbing standpoint. The bathroom has a glass-enclosed shower and a separate toilet.

The kitchen of each floor is a feature for drying clothes in cold weather.

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unsatisfactory in our climate, adds considerably to the beauty of the design, as well as the domestic qualities that are so desirable in any home.

You will observe from the floor plans that the occupants of each floor are assured of complete privacy, even by having directly separate entrances opening off the brick terrace on the left.

On entering, you have a practically square, well-lighted main hall, which serves the living portion of each floor and has a direct connection with the separate hall for the sleeping and service portion.

The main hall opens into a comfortably large living room, with handsome brick fireplace on the left and windows on three sides—as well as a side door to the rear.

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each floor has an individual furnace room, laundry, vegetable room, etc., with separate and unusual closed service entrances.

The advantage of the practically identical floor plans for each floor is at once apparent when the cost of plumbing installation runs to mind.

Naturally, with one bathroom directly over the other, and one kitchen over the other, a considerable saving in time labor and material is effected.

With the same arrangement on both floors there is extra strong lighting and ventilation throughout—you will find that the exception of one bathroom, all rooms are lighted from above.

Foundation walls—Brick or concrete, with base course of red stock bricks at ground level.

Walls—Shingles or hollow tile or brick.

Floors—Shingles with shingle ridge.

Frames, Doors, Windows—Main entrance door to be solid mahogany stock. Casement windows with glass panes on inside.

Color—Gray-white exterior, with red stock brick base, mortar to match stone. Frames, doors and porches painted ivory white. Main entrance doors and shutters painted deep blue-green. Gutters and downspouts painted electric blue. Roof stained willow green.

Roof—French roof, separate plans for each floor.

Heat—Hot water, separate plans for each floor.

Water—Cold water, separate plans for each floor.

Electric—Electricity, separate plans for each floor.

Plumbing—Plumbing, separate plans for each floor.

Painting—Painting, separate plans for each floor.

Landscaping—Landscaping, separate plans for each floor.

Drainage—Drainage, separate plans for each floor.

Septic—Septic, separate plans for each floor.

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"ALBAQUA"

A SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED
LIME WHITEWASH
THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF
Sanitary and Economical

The ideal preparation for every description of livestock building. For your basement or any surface, "ALBAQUA" will give you perfect satisfaction.

"ALBAQUA" is also a deodorizer, insecticide and fertilizer. No skill required in handling—retains its glossy appearance twice as long as ordinary whitewash.

"ALBAQUA" will keep indefinitely if stored in a dry place.

Buy It at Your Local
HARDWARE STORE OR SUPPLY MAN

THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY—

CROPS AT LONIRA

SHOW NEED OF RAIN

Sawmills Operating in the District Are Doing Good Business

(Special to The Bulletin)

LONIRA, July 4.—Crops in this district are not as good as could be expected and with the extreme heat that has prevailed during the week past, the prospect for the future, however, the frost which has been so damaging in the surrounding district, has left this district unscathed, and good results are still hoped for.

Two sawmills are now operating.

Are Your Joints Stiff, Swelled? If Rheumatic—This Will Help You

The hour of your deliverance will draw near once you use trusty old NEURVINE. When rubbed on your sore joints every three hours, you realize what the powerful, reliable NEURVINE can do. NEURVINE penetrates very rapidly. It is absorbed through the skin, and deep into the tissues, and brings rheumatic suffering under control very quickly.

To draw out pain to limber up stiff joints, to take the kink out of sore, strained muscles, trusty old NEURVINE is best of all. Sold everywhere to 25-cent bottles.

LAKE EDITH CAMP JASPER

Operated by the Y.M.C.A. Jasper Camp Limited
A MOUNTAIN CAMP FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FAMILY PARTIES
RATES \$3.00 PER DAY
(Includes meals, use of boats and full program of hikes, picnics, mountain climbing, games at camp, camp-fire, swimming, etc.)
LARGE LOG DINING-HALL BUILT THIS YEAR
For full particulars, apply at Y.M.C.A. Edmonton
Telephone 1627



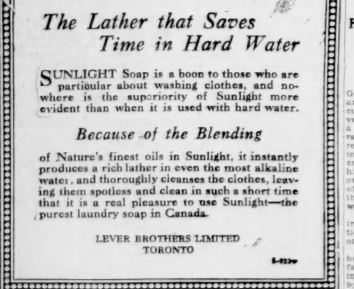
SUNLIGHT SOAP

The Lather that Saves Time in Hard Water

SUNLIGHT Soap is a boon to those who are particular about washing clothes, and nowhere is the superiority of Sunlight more evident than when it is used with hard water.

Because of the Blending of Nature's finest oils in Sunlight, it instantly produces a rich lather in even the most alkaline water, and thoroughly cleanses the clothes, leaving them spotless and clean in such a short time that it is a real pleasure to use Sunlight—the purest laundry soap in Canada.

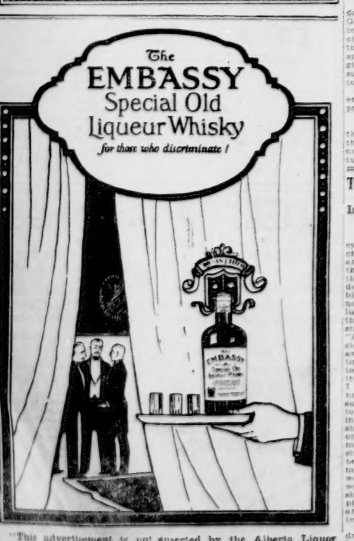
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO



The EMBASSY Special Old Liqueur Whisky

for those who discriminate!

The Admiree's delight differs from the Admiree's in that the wine of the former, the base of the drink, is produced by the sun, the moon, and the stars.



THE CHEEKFUL WOMAN

Is One Who Has the Rich, Red Blood of Good Health

The fact that one woman is bright, cheerful, and strong, and another is pale, weak, and depressed, is due to the difference in the condition of the blood. The way to remedy this difference is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no other tonic so rapid as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A case in point is that of Mrs. M. M. H. Gravelly, of Vancouver, who writes: "About two years ago I was a very weak woman. I seemed to be wasting away and getting thinner all the time. I grew so weak that the doctor sent me to the hospital, but the treatment there did not help me. I returned home. Then I tried a number of tonics with no better results. At last I saw an advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I bought a box. I took one pill every day, and in a few days I began to feel better. I was able to do all my housework, and I have not had a day since when I have felt weak. I am looking for health and happiness in good health."

You can get the pills from your druggist, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

This advertisement is not entered by the Alberta Liqueur Control Board or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

LEDUC FARMERS PLAN

WEED DESTRUCTION

Clear Water Stages Stampede—Leduc Wins Ball Game

By Bulletin Correspondent.

LEDCO, July 4.—The farmers of the district held a discussion on noxious weeds and the best method of eradicating them at a meeting in the U.F.A. Hall last Friday. Mr. Taylor of the Department of Agriculture and A. McCauley, weed inspector, attended the discussion.

A. G. Tobin, M.A., was a visitor in town during the week.

A large number of persons patronized the stampede held at Leduc on Wednesday, and thoroughly enjoyed the thrills afforded by these stunts by the leading stagers.

Baseball game was staged on the local grounds on Monday evening. Leduc won the game, 10 to 1, resulting in a victory for Leduc by a score of 10 to 1.

The annual installation of the West A.P. & A.M. was held at Leduc on Wednesday. Jack Glavinich and Kenneth McEwen were elected a major to the lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Strong, of Hruschewitz, were visitors in town last Saturday.

STEEL BRIDGE NOW SPANS FROG CREEK

Heavy Rainfall Over District—Tourists Arrive—Fishing Good

(By Bulletin Correspondent)

FROG LAKE, July 4.—A new steel bridge is being constructed over the Frog Creek just below the town of Frog Lake. The bridge is a grant of a sum of money to be paid to the contractor by the Government of Canada.

A heavy rain was received here last Friday and continued for about 24 hours. The crops derived a great deal of benefit from the shower, but the excessive heat and wind were rapidly drying out the ground.

Tourists are arriving at Frog Lake in large numbers. Many boats are being hired for a short time.

Harry, Fred and Arthur Howell have been called to Lacombe by their mother, who is reported as very ill.

Mrs. M. Peterson with her daughter, Susan, and son, Gerald, are back at Frog Lake for a short time.

HAIKIRK CHILDREN WILL EXHIBIT WORK

Primary Room Pupils Will Display Work at School Picnic

(By Bulletin Correspondent)

HAIKIRK, July 4.—Charles Good, a young man who worked around Frog Lake for a time, is now at Lacombe. He was a victim of a check issued to Good had been paid and cashed at the bank recently worked for several firms.

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JOHNSTONE WAKER'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Lift Off—No Pain!

Shop in the Morning When the Store's As Cool As an Iceberg and Service is at Its Best

Mail Orders Filled from This Ad. if not previously sold out.

Men! Why Pay More When Smartly-Tailored Good-Fitting Suits Are Here at \$18.95

When men who are accustomed to paying \$30.00 and \$35.00 slip into one of these Suits, Saturday, and step up into our alcove mirror, they will be simply astonished, for as regards style and fit they have nothing to be desired!

Some taken right from regular stock, others specially bought. In grey, brown, green, level shades and also of light grey herringbone tweeds.

Two and three-button, single-breasted suits in wool-filling and conservative styles that will appeal to young men and those of more mature years. All lined and finished throughout. Size 36 to 44. Specially Priced at \$18.95. Regular \$25.00 to \$30.00. \$18.95

Men's Two-Piece Flannel Outing Suits at \$17.50

Men planning vacations shouldn't fail to come and see these cool and serviceable Outing Suits.

They are made of grey flannel cloth, in two-button square models, with wide notched lapels. Breakers in special number of pockets, cut buttonholes and belt loops. All sizes. \$17.50

Men's Featherweight Pocket Raincoats at \$5.50

It scarcely needs saying when we say these splendid feather-weight raincoats are light as a feather, and fold up so that you can slip one into your suit pocket.

They are of a rubberized fabric to drain shade, set on a loose fitting model that permits easy freedom of movement. Breakers in special number of pockets, cut buttonholes and belt loops. All sizes. \$5.50

Men's White Flannel Pants Regularly \$6.50 pair Special Saturday \$4.95

These have just in and a pair of white flannel trousers to their vacation wardrobe will appreciate this saving. All sizes. Regular \$6.50, Saturday at \$4.95

A Special Showing of Men's Fine Negligee Shirts at \$2.50

Men who are particular about the Shirts they wear will unhesitatingly pronounce these, by all odds, the best value they've met with anywhere this season.

They are made of fine imported Shirting Flannel, Zephyrs and Rosettes, in plain light tan shades and neat stripes and dots. All sizes. \$2.50

Men's Cool Summer Combinations at \$2.00

A also cool and serviceable garment in a smart, modern, airy style. All sizes. \$2.00

A Leader Value In Men's Straw Boaters At \$1.75

A very dressy hat of good quality, fully finished, smart, airy, with a strong cable edge. Leather perspiration band and corded silk trimmings, etc. All sizes \$1.75 to \$1.75.

A Leader value at \$1.75

Men's Fine All Leather Shoes Specially Priced at \$3.95

The remainder of a special purchase lot—about 75 pairs. All sizes. \$3.95

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LUTHERANS TO TEACH ENGLISH

Synod Meeting at Bruderheim Hears Reports From Provincial Fields

MISSIONS FLOURISH German Language Will Not Be Dropped, Is Decision

EDMONTON, Alta., July 4.—The Lutheran Synod, at present meeting here, has received reports from the provincial fields. The reports show that the work done by the missionaries, through the churches, has been very successful. There are 3424 missionaries at present working in the field. The reports also show that the German language will not be dropped, as has been decided to appoint a further period of study, which will be devoted to the study of the German language. The reports also show that the work done by the missionaries, through the churches, has been very successful. There are 3424 missionaries at present working in the field. The reports also show that the German language will not be dropped, as has been decided to appoint a further period of study, which will be devoted to the study of the German language.

Indian Handwork Display For Edmonton Exhibition Planned

One of the finest collections of Indian handwork in Canada is likely to be brought to Edmonton for the coming Stampede and Fair, July 14-19.

The management of the Exhibition Association yesterday wired a request to the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, that the display of Indian craft now being shown at Calgary by the Department of Indian Affairs, might be shown in Edmonton at the Fair.

SALVATION ARMY PLANS BIG WEEK

Fifty-Ninth Anniversary Will Be Celebrated by Special Sermons

PROGRAM IS LARGE

Local Artists to Appear at Concert and Musical Festival

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the Salvation Army will be celebrated in Edmonton by a series of special services. On Sunday the services will be held at the church, and on Monday at the church. The program is large and includes a concert and musical festival. Local artists will appear at the concert and musical festival. The program is large and includes a concert and musical festival. Local artists will appear at the concert and musical festival.

A.M.E. CHURCH MEET HERE

District Conference for Western Canada Planned For July 13

MEMBERS INVITED

Big Program Is Arranged—Rev. T. B. Stoval Will Preside Over Convention

A district conference of the A.M.E. Church of Western Canada will be held in Edmonton at the Emmanuel A.M.E. Church, 1110-10th avenue, from July 12 to 14 inclusive. Morning sessions of the conference will be held at 10 o'clock. The conference will comprise a session for the district, a session for the church, and a session for the community. The program is large and includes a concert and musical festival. Local artists will appear at the concert and musical festival. The program is large and includes a concert and musical festival. Local artists will appear at the concert and musical festival.

NAVY BOYS SHOW APPRECIATION HOSPITALITY EXTENDED HERE

"We enjoyed our stay in Edmonton more than any other place on the whole tour," declares Colonel J. Eaton, supply and transport officer for the naval detachment which visited here on Monday Day, in a letter to Mayor Kenneth A. Hinchey.

HASTINGS CAMP BARRATT LAUDS TO OPEN JULY 14 CANADA AT FAIR

Indian Life, With Sports of All Kinds and Bible Study, Planned For Boys

SITE IS GOOD ONE

"Tribes" Will Contest Honors at Swimming and Treasure Hunting

Returned Visitor Declares Dominion Wembley Exhibit Is Finest Museum

Many Are Attracted

Perfect Examples of Nation's Many Charms Given in Display

The Canadian section at the Wembley Exhibition, which is now open to the public, has been very successful. The section is well attended and the exhibits are well received. The section is well attended and the exhibits are well received. The section is well attended and the exhibits are well received.

ALPINE CLUB PLANS CLIMB

Mount Geikie, 10,854 Feet in Height and Yet Unconquered, Will Be Goal

IS THIRD ATTEMPT

Edmontonians Accompany Party—May Scale Simon Peak Also

Four members of the Alpine Club of Canada are setting out within the next few days for Jasper, where they will attempt to climb Mount Geikie, 10,854 feet in height, which is the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies.

Trout Are Jumping At Anglers' Paradise, Cold Lake, Near Here

Latest reports from sportsmen in the Cold Lake district are that the fishing is good. The trout are plentiful and some big catches have been made.

MEETING DECLARED DOCTOR ON COMMISSION IS NEEDED

Badly

REFEREE CRITICIZED

Delegates Allege Favorites Are Played Among Professionals

The business of the annual meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta was almost entirely taken up with the discussion of the proposed medical profession.

NEW FOREST FIRES START

Rangers Are Busy in Poudre Coulee Country and Near Bonfield

A fresh outbreak of forest fires was reported yesterday from the Poudre Coulee country and near Bonfield.

SOUTH SIDE MARKET TRADE INCREASES

Rate Reduction Last May Believed Responsible for Growth of Patronage

Showing the increase in the amount of trade in the South Side Market since the rate reduction last May, the following table of comparison has been received by the market committee.

BATTALIONS UNITE FOR CHURCH SERVICE

McQueen and Clarke Will Speak to Veterans at Armories

First Battalion, Edmonton Regiment, and First Battalion, Edmonton Regiment, will unite for a church service at the armories.

PROSPECTORS TEST PEACE RIVER ORES

Machinery Now Is in First-Class Order for Working

Work at testing out various low pressure tests in the upper valley of the Peace River is being carried out by the Peace River Ores.

PHILANTHROPIST'S EFFORTS FOILED BY WRATHFUL BROTHER

Youthful Owners of Bicycle Lay Plans for Revenge, After Being Forced to Return Friend's Timely Gift—Machine Still Awaits Needed Tire

(By A. D. SMITH)

Three phases enter into the comedy of errors which has been the result of the efforts of a philanthropist to help a youthful owner of a bicycle.

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DR. C. G. GEIGIE HELPS OF RIP

Letter Received From Local Physician Describes Conditions in France

Major J. Miller, of the C.N.R. Land Department, has received a letter yesterday from Dr. C. G. Geigie of Edmonton, who is a medical officer in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France.

TOURIST PARTY ARRIVES HERE

Two Hundred Persons Pass Through City Over Canadian National Railway

Two hundred Americans and two hundred Canadians arrived in Edmonton yesterday on the Canadian National Railway.

BRENNER CHURCH WILL OPEN TOMORROW

Dedication Service to Be Conducted by the Rev. W. Hollingsworth

The opening and dedication service of the new Brenner Church will be held on Sunday, July 6, at 10 o'clock.

MACLEOD JUBILEE PAGEANT IS FILMED

25,000 Persons Attended Reunion of Mountie Veterans—Killer Ridden

LITHBRIDGE, July 4.—MacLeod's jubilee, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Mountie force, was held here yesterday.

ST. GEORGE PICNIC HAS BEEN POSTPONED

The annual summer picnic held by the Royal Society of St. George, which was announced for July 3, has been postponed until the first week in September.

67 HOMESTEADS TAKEN HERE DURING JUNE

Many new homesteads and ten sections were taken during the month of June in the Edmonton Land Office district.

LOCAL MEN PLAN LONG MOTOR TRIP

Don McFarlane, H. T. MacCabe, and Chris Cramer, three local business men, will start on a long motor trip to the coast of British Columbia.

SAN QUENTIN PRISONER WANTS TO HOMESTEAD ALBERTA LAND

Charms of Rural Life Will Not Make Him Break Jail, However—Land Officer Also Hears from an Iowa Man

As soon as I got out of jail I am going to the coast and I am going to buy a piece of land in California, writes a prisoner of the San Quentin penitentiary in California.

WAINWRIGHT DRILLERS EXPECT ACTION SOON

"We expect to complete our drilling operations at both Wainwright and Peace River in the near future," says the manager of the Wainwright Drilling Company.

The Wainwright Drilling Company is a local business concern which has been operating in the area for some time.

RAIN, GARDEN AND PESTOCK

Cross Most Districts in Central Alberta Seed Rain Very Soon

Garden Crops Not Up to Average of Most Years

Potato Crop Is Reported to Be Fairly Good in Most Parts—Wheat Heading Out Prematurely in Some Parts—Crops on Summer Fallow Make Good Growth

Crop conditions throughout central and northern Alberta have shown practically no improvement during the past week and indications are that unless rain is received soon there will be some crop damage as a result of the continued drought. Farmers report that the crops have been more or less at a standstill during the past two weeks, and in some districts wheat is heading out prematurely.

As yet there has been no damage as a result of a lack of moisture. The only effect has been slow growth.

The early sown wheat in some parts is said to be somewhat backward. On summer fallow the wheat ranges from ten to twenty inches in height.

The need of rain is not so acute in some districts as in others. In some parts of central Alberta growth has been very steady.

In southern Alberta the crop conditions are reported to be fairly promising. There has been more rain in that part of the province than usual according to recent reports, and the growth up to the present has been very good.

The garden crops as a whole are not up to the average of most years. As yet the case with the grain crops the growth was fair, some in the early part of the season and there were some little frosts which caused a considerable setback.

The potato crop in most parts is reported to be fairly good.

Farmers in the northern Edmonton reports that the crop in the district is badly in need of moisture. No rain has fallen in the district since May 25. The wheat crop is in a sturdy condition and is at a standstill. The majority of land is summer fallow and has been well down to the roots, but the results of last year's dry conditions have caused a number of farmers to sow wheat again.

The potato crops show a good growth although they were checked a little by frost that visited the district.

Need Moisture. George R. Ball, Strathcona states that his district is in need of rain for the wheat and corn crops and that the condition of the lower leaves of the corn plants is not so good as it should be. He stated that even if the district did not receive rain for some time it would not hurt the corn crop as it is now in the early stages of growth and the setback received during the dry spell.

J. L. Jones, Spruce Grove-Croft are not looking very good in the Spruce Grove district in Mr. Jones' opinion and he states that if the district did not receive rain within a week the outlook for the crop will be poor.

Grain Heading Out. The grain is heading out but the wheat sowing is suffering and barley crop is in prospect for the district. The wheat grain is in a sturdy condition.

Summer Fallow Lands. are not holding moisture as well as the grain growing. The wheat and corn are doing well and the garden crops are doing well.

Good Potato Crops. P. Barthe, Beaumont-Rain is in the district. There has been no rainfall since May 25. The wheat and corn crops are at a standstill. The potato crop is in a sturdy condition and is at a standstill.

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Persian Lambs Being Raised Successfully in the Province

KARAKUL SHEEP PROVE HARDY

Bred on Ranch at Calgary For Several Years

PELTES VALUABLE

Large Ranch in Wisconsin—Sheep Are Imported

Large ranches in the United States, to the present most of the lambs have been kept for breeding purposes, but it is expected that after the breeding season Karakul will be raised in large quantities in the province.

The fur is best when the lambs are quite young. When they become a few weeks old the fur loses its softness and the characteristic of ordinary wool.

Another breeder in Alberta is H. C. Jones of Duffield, who has been breeding Karakul on a small scale for a number of years.

Lambs are also being raised in the province and are being raised to a limited extent in some of the other provinces and in parts of the United States.

Dr. O. H. Patrick of Calgary was the first to start breeding Karakul sheep in Alberta. Ten years ago he purchased a number of Persian lambs from the United States.

Cross with Native Sheep. The Karakul sheep, when crossed with native breeds of sheep, mainly the Cheviot, the Lincoln and the Merino, produces a valuable cross.

Dr. Patrick has about thirty hundred and fifty lambs on his ranch and he is supplying breeding stock from time to time to breeders in all parts of Canada and the United States.

The Karakul sheep are quite valuable ranging in price from \$100 to \$200 for rams and \$50 to \$100 for ewes.

The Karakul sheep are very hardy and withstand the climate of the province. They are also very fertile and produce a large number of lambs.

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GOOD PROFITS SHEEP RAISING

Sufficient Waste on the Average Farm to Feed Flock of Sheep

Farmers of Western Canada should not be more for raising sheep, according to M. J. Trilling, superintendent of the British Columbia Experiment Station. There are comparatively few farms on which sheep cannot be raised with profit, as there is sufficient waste on the average farm to feed a flock of sheep.

Mr. Trilling says: "There have been a number of sheep raisers who have made good profits, and they will continue to do so as long as the average farm produces enough waste to feed a flock of sheep."

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Six Hundred Stray Horses To Be Sold In South by Auction

The Provincial Department of Agriculture will offer for sale about 600 stray horses, which were rounded up in southern Alberta as a result of the government roundup carried on this spring.

A total of about 15,000 was rounded up, but the majority of these were claimed by the owners.

The horses will be sold at auction. A sale will be held at Medicine Hat July 8 and in the Brooks district, July 24.

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CHEAP POWER IS VERY ESSENTIAL

Pulp and Paper Industry Is of Great Importance to Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of the Interior of Canada have recently prepared an analysis of the use of water-power in the pulp and paper industry in Canada.

The importance of this industry to Canada is of great importance. The capital invested in it amounts to over \$100,000,000 and the exports of pulp and paper products amount to over \$100,000,000.

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A CENT A WORD A DAY -- Classified Ads

Rates For Bulletin Classified Ads.

A Cent a Word a Day
Five Cents a Week

Simplified Index to Bulletin Classified Advertising

- 1--Announcements
- 2--Apartment Wanted
- 3--Apartment for Sale
- 4--Automobiles
- 5--Business Opportunities
- 6--Business Wanted
- 7--Business for Sale
- 8--Business to Buy
- 9--Business to Sell
- 10--Business to Lease
- 11--Business to Rent
- 12--Business to Buy
- 13--Business to Sell
- 14--Business to Lease
- 15--Business to Rent
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- 97--Business to Sell
- 98--Business to Lease
- 99--Business to Rent
- 100--Business to Buy

ARTICLES FOR SALE

Continued

DINING ROOM FURNITURE IN new and second hand. Includes: Cabinet, Buffet, Dining Table, Chairs, etc. Call 1000-1000. 1000-1000.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS - OPPORTUNITIES for high grade men. High salary. 1000-1000. 1000-1000.

AUCTIONEERS

LEED & ROBINSON LTD. Auctioneers. 1000-1000. 1000-1000.

H. H. CRAWFORD

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

USED CARS

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

McLaughlin Motor Car

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

REAL ESTATE

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

FOR SALE NEW FORD

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

Our Display Of Used Cars

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

WILLIAMS MOTOR

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

ARCHITECTS

1000-1000. 1000-1000.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

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CHEAP FOR CASH

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OLD FURNITURE

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OUT OUR WAY

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RAMSEY'S SATURDAY ECONOMY SHOPPING NEWS

Published by JAMES RAMSEY LIMITED

Clean-up Sale of Suits \$24.75



Regular \$35.00 and \$37.50 Values

A clean-up of Men's and Young Men's High-Grade Suits, not one of which is worth less than \$35.00 in the regular way. Seasonable suits for young men in light overcheck patterns, dark colorings in Browns or Heathers. These are in smart two-button coats, in patch or regular pockets. Men's two-button models in a desirable grey Herringbone or a Dark Heather Mixture. Staple three-button coats in fine dark checks or stripes. Young men's sizes, 34 to 40; men's sizes \$24.75 36 to 46. Clearing.... 60c

MEN'S

Neckwear Special 50c
Our Special \$1.00 Values

There should be some excitement at our Men's Neckwear Counter Saturday. A large assortment of ties, suitable for boys and men in Magdore stripes and Oxford stripes. These very superior ties are dressed and give excellent service. A very large variety of colors and patterns. Our special \$1.00 value, on sale Saturday, each.... 50c

MEN'S

Silk Lisle Socks 40c
2 Pairs, 75c

Men's Socks. Silkoline make, in black, navy, white, camel, brown colors. A special two-ply silk lisle yarn, warranted to mean its lustre and not hinder its soft wearing. Just the right weight for summer wear. Excellent value, per pair..... 40c 2 pairs for..... 75c



Men's Summer Underwear Special Per Suit \$1.00

A real bargain in Men's Summer Combination Underwear. The well known nain-check athletic style, fine quality plain white linen athletic style, no sleeves, knee length, elastic ribbed half back. Regular value \$1.50; also the popular porous knit style, short sleeves, knee length. Zimmer-kent make. Regular \$1.50 value. All sizes in the lot, 34 to 42. Saturday 9 a.m. per suit..... \$1.00

NO PHONE ORDERS PLEASE

SALE OF

Bedspreads at \$1.95
Size 68x87 Inches

Good weight bedspreads that will wash well and give long service. Special..... \$1.95

SALE OF

Window Blinds 69c

Real good window blinds mounted on dependable spring rollers. They come in green only and also size is 36"x70". Special..... 69c

Bed, Spring & Mattress Complete \$41.50

These complete bed outfits will give you rest and comfort and consist of Simmons' excellent finish-outstanding post bed, Summer King mattress and double spring. Simmons' best extra felt mattress, 4 feet 4 inch size. Price, complete..... \$41.50



Linoleum Rugs \$13.95

Size 9'x10'6"

These are very special value and genuine Linoleum Rugs, with the new glass finish. On sale Saturday at a fraction of their original price. They are cool and suitable for home or office use. SPECIAL. While they last..... \$13.95

Boston Bags, 95c

Personable leather bags, plain or embossed finish for shopping, travel, luggage, etc. Sale..... 95c

Vacuum Bottles, \$1.79

Convenient quart size, guaranteed to keep fluids cold or hot for 24 hours. Sale..... \$1.79

Sand Pails, 25c

Your children will enjoy their lake trips much more with one of these pails and spades. Complete..... 25c



Dinner Set Sale \$29.75

Values to \$45.00

Four delightful patterns in fine English dinnerware to choose from. Including the Castle, Powder Blue, Classic and Lattice designs. All are 16 piece sets and values to \$45.00. Saturday Sale..... \$29.75

One Hundred and Ten

New Canton Crepe Dresses

A Special Purchase

\$19.75

See Window Displays



These lovely Canton crepe dresses, so suitable for afternoon, street or business wear, have only just arrived. They are beautifully designed in side panel and piped styles and trimmed with self or contrasting color materials. Also charming beaded and beaded effects in all the latest shades of the season. Be sure you see them, they are wonderful value, and the sizes are 16 to 44.

\$19.75

On Sale Saturday, 9 a.m.

\$19.75

Summer Dress Materials

AT SALE PRICES

Printed Dress Crepes, 98c

Regular \$1.50-36" Wide

Splendid sale bargain in fancy printed dress crepes, good variety of patterns and color combinations for warm weather. 98c

English Dress Voiles, 79c

Regular 95c, \$1.25-40" Wide

These are fine quality voiles at the price of very ordinary lines, and there is a splendid choice of both light and dark colors in the lot of patterns. Per yard, sale..... 79c

Imported White Voile, 49c

Sale Saturday-38" Wide

First class quality with perfect even mesh, most unusual value. Sale, per yard..... 49c

Basement Specials

Screen Doors, Special, \$2.75

Complete With Putty

Strong 36-inch screen doors made with centre brace from top to bottom. Complete with hinges, brass knobs and screws. \$2.75

Household Refrigerators, \$15.00

Nineteen finished varnished oak refrigerators with heavy patented hinges. \$15.00

Screen Windows

A complete line of aluminum screen windows to pick from. Local sizes:

Size 10'0" x 10'0" extends to 24 inches. Price, 39c
Size 10'0" x 12'0" extends to 24 inches. Price, 45c
Size 10'0" x 14'0" extends to 24 inches. Price, 50c
Size 10'0" x 16'0" extends to 24 inches. Price, 55c
Size 10'0" x 18'0" extends to 24 inches. Price, 60c
Size 10'0" x 20'0" extends to 24 inches. Price, 65c
Size 10'0" x 22'0" extends to 24 inches. Price, 70c
Size 10'0" x 24'0" extends to 24 inches. Price, 75c

Screen Wire Special

Save chance to secure screen wire cloth at a reduced price. 48 inches wide. Special, per yard..... \$12.00 Regular, per yard..... \$15.00

Saturday Specials in Hosiery

Women's White Silk Hose, 98c

Reinforced with art silk, splendid wearing, long looking hose. They have elastic garter tops, smooth feet, and are reinforced at all points of wear. White and colors. 98c

Women's Sport Silk Hose, \$2.00

These are shown in white, black and colors, and every pair is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Finished with wide trunk tops and seamless feet. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Special value, pair..... \$2.00

KIDDEE

Silk Lisle Socks, 3 Pairs for \$1.00

Fancy rolled down tops of contrasting colors. White with pink, white with white, white with green, white with black. Sizes 4 1/2 to 8 1/2. Very special, 3 pairs..... \$1.00



FIVE HUNDRED

Allover Aprons, Sale 69c

Regular \$1.00 Values

This is a bargain that every woman will appreciate as these aprons are very durable and nice appearing. Made in the popular allover style which completely covers the dress. Comes in light or medium shades, also indigo blue. Good quality washable prints in a variety of patterns. Medium and large sizes. Sale Saturday..... 69c

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

Women's Cotton Vests 3 for \$1.00

Suitable for Warm Weather Wear

These vests are made of a light weight cotton, just the right weight for summer wear, and are supplied in two styles. The first is sleeveless and has a deep lace yoke. The other is finished with narrow edging of lace around the top, and is also sleeveless. These garments are well worth the money and will give good satisfaction. Sizes to 44. Saturday Special..... 3 for \$1.00

Cotton Bloomers 3 for \$1.00

Made of a light weight cotton material, and fashioned in good full styles. They are finished at the waist with good quality elastic and are suitable for present wear. Sizes to 42. Special value..... 3 for \$1.00



Clearance Sale of Imported Silks

Hundreds of Yards on Sale Saturday

36-INCH SILK MOIRÉ. Regular \$2.50. Sandalwood, grey, brown, navy, black.
36-INCH CHARMEUSE SATIN. Regular \$2.50. Black, navy, beige, French, blue, sandalwood, dark brown, dark grey.
36-INCH SILK FRENCH. Regular \$2.50. Several smart patterns for sports wear.
36-INCH SATIN DUCK. Regular \$2.50. Heavy quality luxurious broadweave.
36-INCH JACQUARD. Regular \$2.50. Heavy quality luxurious broadweave.
36-INCH BLACK DUCHESSE SATIN. Regular \$2.50. Heavy luxurious quality, rich dark blue.
36-INCH BLACK DUCHESSE SATIN. Regular \$2.50. Heavy luxurious quality, rich dark blue.
36-INCH SWISS TAFFETA. Regular \$2.50. Peach, sky, rose.
36-INCH CRISPE RADIANTE. Regular \$2.50. Mink, coral, mauve, grey, black.

SALE

\$1.95

YARD

SALE OF SILKS

at \$2.95 yd.

25-inch Malmesbury printed Bohemian. Crepes, exquisite patterns. Regular \$7.50.
36-inch Malmesbury plain Bohemian. Crepes. Regular \$7.50.
25-inch Malmesbury broadweave. Eto-Ka, brown, black, mid-brown, grey. Regular \$4.95.
25-inch Malmesbury Pussy Willow. Exclusive printed patterns. Regular \$3.50.

SALE OF SILKS

at 98c yd.

All 36 Inches Wide

200 yards of printed crepes, in mauve, grey, henna colors, and neat printed designs.
250 yards of white Oriental habutai in good medium weight. While it lasts, per yard..... 98c

Showing Early Autumn Hats at \$5.00

Just out of their wrappings and shown for the first time, you will want to see these new fall hats. There are hats of satin combined with velvet, stunning models of silk and velvet in the newest advance styles. Many dainty close-fitting hats as well as attractive larger models and jaunty little hats for hobbled hair. Trimmed in many new and clever ways. Price..... \$5.00



EXTRA FINE

SWISS EMBROIDERIES

Regular Value \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard..... 49c

Extra fine quality Swiss flossing and camille embroidery. 17 inches wide, in silk finish. Many dainty patterns to choose from. Saturday, 9 a.m. 49c

SPECIAL

TAB NECKWEAR

Ornament, Locket, Key and Lace Tabs..... 10c

Ornament, in dainty white and colored designs. Net and lace and gimpure lace. Many dainty patterns. Sale, per tab..... 10c

SALE OF

Women's Handkerchiefs

Regular to 30c. Saturday, 9 a.m. 5c

All white and white with embroidered corners, in colors and white. Extraordinary value. While they last, each 5c

CHILDREN'S

Mammoth Hose Supports

Regular 75c. On sale Saturday..... 25c

Most convenient Mammoth combination hose supporters and suspenders for children. Saturday Sale..... 25c

Footwear for Comfort and Style

ALWAYS PRICED LESS AT RAMSEY'S

Fashionable Sandelettes, \$3.95

Regular \$6.95 Value

Extra special sale women's and growing girls' fashionable sandelettes in black and several fashionable shades of black. Highest quality throughout. Have good leather soles and low heels. Strap that can be worn around ankle or under instep as preferred. Don't miss this opportunity. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 7. Special..... \$3.95



Comfortable Sandals

Good quality chocolate brown leather sandals, have good leather soles and low heels. Little toes, sizes 4 to 7 1/2. Chocolate brown. Little toes, sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Chocolate brown. Little toes, sizes 11 to 12. Chocolate brown. \$3.95

Special Sale of Men's

Boots and Oxfords, \$3.95

Extra fine quality black and brown calf leather boots and oxfords, have solid leather soles and rubber heels. Real good looking footwear that will give long and satisfactory service. Sizes 4 to 11..... \$3.95



Men's boys' women's and children's Herringbone in black, white or brown canvas, at very special prices.

The Edmonton Bulletin

SATURDAY MAGAZINE SECTION

"STORY OF
THE BIBLE"

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1924



Tillie the Toiler



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Dread Cancer Soon To Be Conquered

Medical Science, Working Out New Research Problems,
Predicts World Soon to Be Freed of
Scourge That
Takes One
Hundred Thousand
Victims Every Year.
All Nations Will
Unite in War on
Terrible Disease

Slowly, but, science believes, surely one of the most hideous of monsters that prey on humanity, cancer, is being subdued. The medical profession has perfected plans for centralizing all its energies in the warfare

CANCER, that deadly scourge of mankind, is to be conquered. Defiant, devastating cancer has held out against the sciences all down the path of the centuries.

Dr. Charles J. Mayo, one of the world-renowned Mayo brothers, who founded the famous clinic in Rochester, Minn., has just stirred the world by predicting the cure will be found within the next few years.

American doctors will be the discoverers of this cure, this celebrated savant and surgeon further predicts.

"There is enough knowledge now at hand to effect a cure," he asserts. "We will discover it within the next few years if we centralize efforts. And I think this country will get the credit for the discovery."

Asked how this great achievement would be brought about, Dr. Mayo said research work was rapidly advancing toward a cure, but he would not say from what section of the country the cure might come. Doctors in many cities, he said, were experimenting with serum, but he added it was not certain whether serum, radium or X-ray would be found to be the cure.

More than one hundred thousand persons die each year in America of cancer. In his heartening prophecy, Dr. Mayo points out there is enough knowledge now at hand to combat this dread condition if the data on the scourge only were centralized. And that is just what the scientific world is on the threshold of doing, gathering all the findings of doctors and scientists in various parts of the world, co-ordinating them and making one supreme effort to vanquish mankind's most malicious enemy. At home this vital humanitarian event will take place.

EFFORTS formerly scattered are to be coordinated under the auspices of the Medical Section of the League of Nations to be held in Rome next May. To this body will be brought the ideas and achievements of biologists, chemists, physicists, surgeons, cancer research workers, X-ray specialists, some with a list of titles and honors that would fill pages and others relatively obscure men who have, nevertheless, done con-

ceptual work in the battle against this mysterious disease. While medical men are traditionally reticent about making predictions, on the basis of the guarded statements made from a dozen unimpeachable sources, it seems safe now to say that science is about to discover at least the cause of cancer.

What is the cause of cancer? The commonly accepted theory of the medical profession is that it does not come from a germ, but from some sort of abnormal cell development that causes the latest condition. Dr. Mayo, however, now points out that it is possible cancer might come from a germ or microbe, infection although he names it only as one of the possible causes.

"There are several causes that contribute to the development of cancer," Dr. Mayo says. "Microbe infection is possibly one of them. Chronic injury or irritation is a long recognized cause and may give opportunity for infection. While cancer should not be considered contagious, if a microbe is eventually found to be the cause of the disease, it will permit of the control of a considerable percentage of the cases and give opportunity for the development of a rational form of treatment."

But Dr. Mayo agrees that is not the germ of the disease itself, but the poison produced by it, that causes the cancer's growth.

"We have come to the conclusion," he explained, "that cancer has to do with the soil of the individual—the way he lives." The theory that cancer comes from eating certain kinds of foods is incorrect. It is probably traceable to overeating in general and to the individual's failure to facilitate the elimination of poisons from the body.

A great stir was recently caused in and out of the medical profession by the announcement that Dr. T. J. Glover, of Toronto, Canada, who was produced from the University of Toronto in 1911, had discovered the cause of cancer. Contrary to the opinion held by many eminent members of the profession, Dr. Glover contends he has discovered its cause definitely in a germ. His theory is based on the one hypothesis in Dr. Mayo's survey of the possible causes of cancer which admits that possibly

The X-ray and radium are extensively used in the treatment of cancer, and the former has been of great assistance in diagnosis. Results obtained by this method are gratifying

the disease comes from a micro-organism. Claims have been made that Dr. Glover has succeeded in isolating this germ, and that based on this discovery he is working on a serum which, although still in the experimental stage, is achieving very encouraging results. The serum was tested out on two hundred patients in the National Stomach Hospital in Philadelphia, and named there as superior to any other treatment yet devised.

ANOTHER important theory on the cause of cancer has recently been advanced in the world of science. Working from wholly unrelated and different points of attack, men of different professions have come to substantially the

same conclusion. Professor Gastone Fichera, director of the Institute of Surgical Pathology at the University of Pavia, has discovered that cancer is due to the absence in the human body of a certain serum produced in a tiny gland in the neck, which dissolves cancers of infection as soon as they are produced. Professor Fichera has devoted his life, and spent his whole fortune and income on the cancer researches which have made his name famous in medical circles. Now it is said that he has learned the procedure or obtain artificially the balancing serum which makes cancer impossible, just as insulin is the active agent of the pancreatic glands which prevents diabetes, is now obtainable from animals and man.

To Americans the most astounding features of these discoveries will be their obvious relation to the announcement made a year ago by Donald C. A. Butts, a physiological chemist and research worker of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health. While apparently Dr. Fichera has never heard of Dr. Butts' discovery, and while he has not done any investigating in the same field, it is now considered possible that each man has made the same discovery and that the only difference is that one makes his statements in terms of biology, and the other in terms of chemistry.

Mr. Butts operated exclusively in the field of electrochemistry. In a paper read before the Alumnus Association of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, he showed that according to his experiments, cancer is a sort of "burning wild" of the normal cell growth functioning of the body, and that it is due to a disturbance of the electrochemical distribution. At the time this announcement was made Dr. W. K. Ingersoll, a noted Philadelphia physician, said that

the same theory, that cancer was due to an overconcentration of the cells, had occurred to him years ago, but that he had never had time to test it.

"Two minds, separate and distinct, the one working along a hypothesis and the other in research," said Dr. Ingersoll, "reaching the same conclusion, seems to me to be a very impressive argument for the truth of the fact."

NOW scientists who are in touch with both researches, that of the American and the later work of the Italian, are beginning to put two and two together. Professor Fichera, in other words, apparently has found the section in the body that guards the healthy man against cancer under normal conditions, the electrochemical balancing fluid that prevents cells from "growing wild" and forming cancer. So certain is he of his discovery that according to reports from Rome he is treating men over fifty who examination shows are predisposed to cancer, and is promising that as long as they continue to take the serum the patient will be immune. His researches appear to have proved that the gland producing this serum in the body stops work at the age of fifty or thereabouts. The serum is said to be free from toxic properties and may be taken without any danger.

On the Increase

MORTALITY from cancer continued to increase at an alarming rate during 1923, and the number of annual deaths from the disease in the continental United States probably now is about 110,000, as compared with 75,000 ten years ago, according to Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company.

The cancer death rate in twenty-three cities with an aggregate population of 20,839,737 reached the high figure of 108.5 per 100,000 last year. Mr. Hoffman's compilation showed.

Although the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, there is no doubt that her leading cancer specialists will be represented at this meeting. Medical men of this country, as can be inferred from Dr. Mayo's prediction that credit for finding the cancer cure will probably go to the United States, have made cancer the subject of vast research. There is, for instance, in New York, the famous New York City Cancer Institute which only the other day opened the first municipal cancer clinic in the United States. Any one who suspects he has a cancer may come here. Treatment is free for all who are too poor to pay. It is through such institutions as these Dr. Mayo says that cancer will be eventually conquered.

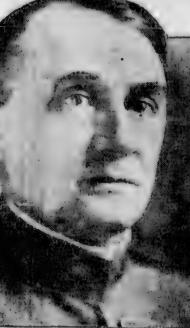
And every one does not know that at Hawthorne, N. Y., there is a home for the cancer patients in advanced stages that comes to America as a legacy from the great Nathaniel Hawthorne himself. It is a home for the poor who are suffering from this dread disease, and here as well as at the branch house, St. Rose's Free Home in New York, no money will be accepted. The home was founded by Rose Hawthorne, daughter of the great American writer, who now, at Mother Catherine Lathrop, heads a band of Catholic Sisters known as the Servants of Relief, and ministers to patients at the institution in the Hawthorne country, run entirely through contributions of charitable friends and known as Rosary Hill Home.

But other nations as well as America have done far-reaching research and alleviation work the world of cancer. These nations too will send their experts to Rome.

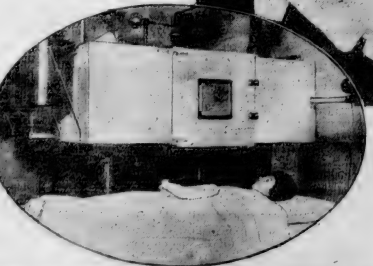
In that connection it may be recalled that only a few weeks ago Dr. Edward B. Krumpholtz, of the Philadelphia General Hospital, came back from England after an intensive study period of cancer at the Cancer Hospital in England, with the announcement that Dr. Leitch, of that institution, has found a method of producing cancer by continued irritation.

SURGEONS no longer have much difficulty in eradicating the minor and superficial forms of cancer if they get it before the growth is too deeply rooted, but even in this highly specialized art the technique is being improved. A few days ago news dispatches carried the story of an American surgeon who used what he called a "radio knife" in reality nothing but another application of electricity which burned painlessly through diseased tissue until the superficial cancer had been eliminated.

And that recalls another series of experiments still under way in Philadelphia, in which it has been proposed to equip an X-ray with the phenomenal current of 500,000 volts. Construction was started some months ago on transformers capable of producing 500,000 volts, which is operated through parallel tubes and can thus be utilized to furnish 400,000 volts for the treatment of deeply imbedded cancers.



Dr. Charles J. Mayo, one of America's foremost authorities on cancer, has predicted that within a few years a cure for the disease would be found



The Mirage That Fooled the U.S. Airmen

How Major Martin, of the Round-the-World Fleet, Happened to Crash Into the Side of an Alaskan Mountain After Being Deceived by Freak Optical Illusion



One of the commonest forms of mirage is that which appears before the eyes of desert travelers. As the weary caravan plods its way over the sands magic oases appear.

THE weirdest of all atmospheric phenomena was accountable for the disaster that wrecked the flag-plane of the round-the-world fleet on the Alaskan Peninsula. A mirage did it.

Major Frederick L. Martin, in command of the squadron of airmen, with his machinist, Sergeant Alva L. Harvey, took wing from Chicago early in the morning of April 20. Twenty minutes later their observation was confused by a mirage. During the next two hours there was one mirage after another, one a beautiful city, rendering air-travel so difficult that they swung the plane southward, to reach the open Pacific. Then they encountered a fog, and, lost in the mist, they crashed into the side of a mountain. Escaping serious injury by sheer good luck, they wandered about for ten days, suffering from hunger and snow-blindness, to be finally picked up by native Aleuts, who escorted them to Moller Bay, where they boarded a fishing steamer which landed them at Bellingham, Wash.

Mirages are rather common in polar regions, and in Alaska is occasionally to be seen one of the most marvelous of these aerial spectacles. It is called the Silent City, and has been viewed at various times by many observers.

It is a city in the air, visible on occasions from points between Glacier Bay and Mount St. Elias. To the eye it presents streets of well-defined houses, tall buildings, churches with lofty spires, trees and parks—seen crowds of people moving about, so it is said.

Persons who have seen it assert their conviction that it is a real city, an image of which is uplifted into view by atmospheric refraction. But if so, it is a city of mystery, unknown and unsearchable.

In the summer of 1897, the Italian Prince Luigi di Savoia made the first successful ascent of Alaska's noblest mountain, St. Elias, 18,100 feet high. On July 7, in the early morning, while he and his party were getting ready to begin the climb, the clearing of a mist revealed to their astonished view a city in the distance. They knew it could not be real, for there had been no city there before, but the spectacle was so distinct that they could hardly believe it to be an illusion. At the end of thirty minutes, however, it faded and was gone.

The spectral city appeared as if built upon the Muir Glacier, which is the largest glacier in the world, twenty-five miles wide—a mighty river of ice that pours into the Muir Inlet, Glacier Bay.

Another traveler in that region who observed the phenomenon, L. B. French, has written: "About 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of an early July day, we perceived, rising above the glacier in the direction of Mount Fairweather, a thin, misty cloud. Presently it dissolved, and we saw a city. We could plainly see houses, well-defined streets, and trees. Here and there were tall spires and lofty domes surrounding huge buildings which appeared to be mosques or cathedrals. It was a large city, big enough to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It did not look modern, but more like an ancient European city. The Indians who were with us were overcome by superstitious fears, and ran away. We had cameras, and separated in order to take it from different points of view; but by the time we had reached points of vantage it had grown faint and soon disappeared."

Many other people have beheld the Silent City of Alaska, but no successful photograph of it has ever been taken. More than one person has identified it as a view of the city of Bristol, in England.

It is, of course, a mirage. Scientists say that the strange and illusive effect is produced by optical distortion of surface irregularities of the glacier, parts of which are covered with huge ice hummocks and crevasses.

Mirages are caused by the passage of light rays through atmospheric strata of different temperatures. Oftentimes

Confused by the odd phenomenon known as a mirage, creating the effect of a mythical city, Major Martin swung the flag-plane of the United States round-the-world air fleet off its course in an effort to reach the open Pacific—only to bring up sharp in a disastrous crash into the side of a mountain, demolishing his plane and leaving him lost in the Alaskan wilderness.

may sound rather "deep," but it is easily made clear.

For instance, the Muir glacier, being a vast sheet of ice, cools the layer of air which immediately overlies it. The air above this layer is warmer, and therefore less dense. As a result, the light rays that come to the eye of a person looking from a distance toward the glacier are bent—"refracted"—in the usual term—and objects ordinarily invisible are, optically speaking, uplifted into view. Incidentally they are distorted visually, owing to irregularities of refraction, appearing as if suspended in the air above the hills.

The whole phantasmagoria is most awe-inspiring and impressive. In 1906 Peary, from an elevated point in Grant Land, sighted a strange coast which he called Crocker Land. For some time thereafter Crocker Land appeared all map the area of the Arctic. But seven years later an expedition sent to explore Crocker Land found nothing but water and ice where it should have been. It was a mirage that Peary saw.

Numerous stories have been written, many of them true, of people lost in deserts and perishing of thirst, to whose eyes appeared phantom lakes surrounded by verdure, where in reality there was nothing but a hopeless waste of sand.

Such a mirage is an image of the lower part of the sky, brought down by light-refraction so as to look like water. It is illustrated by a phenomenon often observed by travelers in Utah. Ap-

proaching the Great Salt Lake from the west, they see the railway over which they have just passed apparently disappearing beneath a shimmering watery surface.

Over a desert in hot sunshine the air near the surface of the ground is much warmer than the air above, and correspondingly less dense, even to the point of a considerable refraction. An atmospheric condition is thereby established similar to that described in the case of the glacier, but reversed. As a result, the light rays that come to the eye of a distant observer are refracted or bent, and images of remote objects are sometimes seen as if suspended in the sky.

The soldiers of Napoleon in Egypt were greatly amazed by the mirages they beheld in the desert. Phenomena of the kind were not understood then as they are today, and hence they suggested the supernatural. When Napoleon's men saw villages, which were actually below the horizon, lifted into view, they fell upon their knees and prayed forgiveness for their sins.

It should be realized that mirages, although optical illusions, are images of real things. The things seen are displaced and often distorted, or even greatly magnified, yet they exist. Imagination does the rest.

Most celebrated of all mirages, though rarely seen, is the Fata Morgana—the spectral island which now and then appears in the Straits of Messina, between the Italian coast and Sicily. It is a beautiful isle, with castles, lofty towers, superb palaces with balconies and wind-ward long and majestic colonnades, and avenues of trees. It has never been seen from the Italian shore. It has never been seen from the Sicilian side.

According to the legend, the island is the home of Morgan La Faye, the fairy sister of King Arthur. She was a favorite character in medieval romance, dwelling in a marvelous palace under the sea. Her formidable island could be elevated at her will to the surface of the water, to lure unfortunate mariners who, thinking to find a harbor there, were led to destruction.

As if to inform the story, the enchanted island has on occasions been seen to appear as if beneath the surface of the sea. Always, when it presents itself to the view, phenomena is ushered in

by a white mist; the sea is calm and the sky cloudless. Slowly the mist dissipates, revealing images of buildings, etc., which, vague of outline at first, soon become clear and distinct.

An old-time story tells that Ogier the Dane, a paladin of Charlemagne, did actually reach the mysterious isle while voyaging in pursuit of adventure. His ship was lost, and all on board perished, save himself. Landing upon the mystic shore, he met a beautiful damsel who placed a golden ring upon his finger and crowned him with a wreath of flowers. It was Morgan La Faye, and her ring restored him to youth. There, in forgetfulness of all that is past, he still remains dallying with pleasure.

SCIENCE, with cold brutality, seeks to destroy these poetic conceptions. It says that the fairy tale, with its palaces and castles, is a distorted view of the coast of Sicily, and more particularly of the city of Messina, uplifted above the horizon by a mirage. A different atmospheric refraction makes it look as if under the sea—this effect being called the "marine Morgana." The "colonnades" above mentioned are the arches and pillars of an actual railway viaduct.

How I Manage to Look Like a "Dee" at Fifty!

Youthful-Appearing Edna Wallace Hopper, About to Take Her Fourth Husband, Reveals Secrets of Her Extraordinary Beauty at Three Score Years of Age

Shun the Rocking Chair!

IT'S easy to remain young, but a Titan's task to recover youth when once you have surrendered to age, says Edna Wallace Hopper, youthful looking beauty born nearly sixty years ago, whose girlish charm is about to win her her fourth husband.

The real question is not how to recover beauty but how to retain it. Shun the rocking chair.

Don't forget how to laugh.

Keep mind and body busy.

Think and act in terms of an eighteen-year-old.

Don't grieve even over the loss of a husband or sweetheart—it's easy to get another, says this actress, who ignores the years.

Would you believe that this "girl" is rapidly approaching the "three score and ten" milestone in life's journey? Edna Wallace Hopper tells how she has accomplished the seeming miracle

NOW we have it from Edna Wallace Hopper herself! Out in her beautiful Hollywood bungalow court home, where she admitted her engagement to marry a fourth husband, laughingly, vivaciously, with all the enthusiasm of the eighteen-year-old girl she seems to be, the actress summarized all the wisdom of her miraculous youth in a single sentence: "To be beautiful, one must remain young, never admitting to oneself that she has passed her eighteen-year-old girlhood!"

Impossible? Not at all. There is the case of the woman who practices what she preaches, the laughing, youthful Edna, who back in 1864 was appearing at the State Theatre in New York as Mabel Douglas, in "The Club Friend." The same Edna Wallace Hopper who, at the verge of sixty, confound to her fourth romance, the wedding to take place not over two months from date. "You see," she exclaims, archly, "it pays to live and think like a girl of eighteen. It pays, and pays, and pays!"

ONE glance at her tells that it does. Here is a creature youthful, animated, beautiful, with large gray-blue eyes beneath long, even lashes; a skin soft as a baby's; pearly, iridescent teeth curving lips and firm, rounded neck and shoulders; her beauty crowned with the famous dark fluffy hair, which, bobbed, almost slender, dainty, alimutative, a slip of a girl weighing little over one hundred—these things one sees.

And the year is 1924! Let's see, how far back was it?—We don't remember, but grandmother does.

"Yes, that is it," she exclaimed, eyes sparkling. "The secret is not to recover beauty, but to retain it. Youth is a blessing that comes to every one. The trick is to keep that precious possession from slipping away." She laughed like a schoolgirl.

"So many women wait age, fear it, yet accept it. In panic they rush to the beauty specialist, alas! very often too late. Ninety-nine out of one hundred wait until they have passed the danger line, then rush madly for aid. No woman should ever consider herself beyond the period of girlhood!"

Attired in a natty black and white crepe sport suit, short skirt, white stockings, black shoes, and wearing the ever-present diamond medal in the heart of the nation picture capital, the interviewer at her pretty bungalow in the heart of the nation picture capital, where she is resting between curtain calls at a Los Angeles theatre. A messenger arrived with a five-foot stack of gray-colored lingerie and millinery boxes. She gestured to her maid. Another messenger, and a telegram.

Miss Hopper laughed merrily, extended the message, asking her to verify the rumor that her next husband-to-be was De Wolf Hopper, her former husband, who has just been divorced from his sixth wife. Miss Hopper was De Wolf Hopper's third wife, married in 1885.

"Yes, I shan't answer," she smiled. "You see, I lost a sweetheart, once, for telling! But you can say the wedding will surely be within two months." This is important. I use liquid cleaning cream, then vanishing cream and powder.

"Two things must go together—right thinking and right living. "Do not get the impression that a woman may be careless about her health, her diet, her sleep, and maintain her youth by hypnotizing herself into the notion that she is always going to be eighteen! Suggestion is a powerful

thing. But there is another side of the equation. Health of the body will enable one to believe, and know, that she is still in her girlhood!"

"It is easier to lose a husband than a sweetheart. You see, I have lost both—several times. The same with a fortune. You can get another. I know. My only real grief has been the loss of my mother, but that is my cross, and I must bear it—cheerfully!"

"It is a shame to remain single. You worry more if single than if married, and worry is fatal. A husband is a great comfort and protection. One feels so much more secure with a husband!"

of eighteen!" Miss Hopper beamed happily.

"In other words, with good health, one can feel young. And feeling young, one may retain good health. It is a sort of endless chain. A woman is as old as she thinks. Age, and she is as old as her body prompts her to think! Hence, I would say: Care for the body, look after the little things, array yourself to best advantage, make use of the arts of beauty, be up-to-date, alert, ever-interested, new things of charm." She fluffed the top of her bobbed locks.

"The bob? I knew it would be asked of me. You see that I am in fashion. What girl of eighteen is not? But now we have reached a subject that the convicts should be warned for me—the rocking chair!"

"Convict bob?" the interviewer questioned.

"Yes—the term is mine. Shaving the neck high up! Horrors! It will coarsen the most beautiful girl's make when she looks at the age has brought forth! It disfigures any woman from the back view. It is not a fashion, but a fad, probably inaugurated by the barbers. When once a woman has submitted, there is no end. The more the neck is shaved, the coarser the hair, especially

if it be dark. Soon it will be necessary for these poor girls to shave every morning, like their sweethearts.

"The convict bob is usually shaved two inches, and shows the line of the neck back of the lobe of the ear—a line that is never attractive in a woman at best. In the older woman it adds very materially to her age. The convict bob also shows the line in the back of the neck under the hair, and that too is not attractive. Really, young girls will utterly ruin their necks in five years by this style of bob."

There is a type of bob for every woman—one that is beautiful, becoming to her. But she must find the bob that harmonizes with her head. Otherwise, the husbands will cry out for the abolition of the bob. Men do not stop to reason why. They know that a woman does not look well—that is enough. Thumbs down on the bob—if it isn't the kind of bob that fits the head!"

INCIDENTALLY Miss Hopper's bob is irresistible. In the old days—pardon the reference—it is doubtful if the sheen and luster of that gorgeous head were so bewitching as in this year of 1924, in the era of the bob.

"Study your hair," she added. "Long growing hair calls for a long bob!"

The deathknell of the old-fashioned woman is being sounded by modern civilization, according to Miss Hopper. "My old-fashioned woman I mean the woman who in her late thirties or forties is satisfied to grow old, her days of gaiety and youthfulness over. The woman of today wants to know how to retain her youth and good looks. As a result, the next generation will see a new type of woman, with beauty and girlish charm preserved unto the fifties and later."

"This will work out in a manner both natural and logical. Every girl possessing youth and health will be able, by studying herself and following certain well-known rules of psychological thinking, to preserve her early charm to a startling degree. It is much easier to preserve a thing than to restore it after it is once lost."

"I speak out of personal knowledge. I am old only in experience. I have never got the viewpoint that I am past eighteen. I never thought of being older. That I am near sixty never entered my head!"

SHE has not done this by the Guss method, she asserts. "I do not have to sit down and deliberately 'kid myself' that I am old," she says. "The thought is natural to me—I have never felt that I was older than eighteen."

Keep happy! Work. Be interested in the world and its affairs. These are part of the gospel of Miss Hopper. She does not believe in gelatinization. "Relax," she exclaimed. "Yes, at night when I go to bed! I have no quarrel with beauty specialists who claim they get good results by periods of relaxation

For at least two generations this actress has charmed theatre-goers by her beauty and art

throughout the day. But I believe in work, in keeping busy, every moment of the day. I have no idle moments. Work, interest, enthusiasm, go hand in hand to make one healthy of mind and body. At night I am able to sleep the sleep of the just, and to arise refreshed and ready for another day's work.

Her eyes danced. "That question of relaxation brings me to another of my labors, the rocking chair! Horrors, innocent old rocking chair! But she who would seek beauty should shun it as a plague. Use the straight-backed chair; hold yourself erect, vibrant, alert. Often a hotel manager has tried to make me comfortable by sending in a large, comfy rocking chair as the last touch of hospitality in a hotel suite. I chuckle, say nothing. But I never use the rocker!" She showed her beautiful teeth.

MISS HOPPER is nothing if she is not vivacious, alert, active—not the least of the factors that make her appear so young. "One must never yield to lethargy, in any form," she declares. "Because the mirror! It is so important in advising young girls how to make the best of themselves. 'It is as important to remember the back as the front,' she says. 'I have seen girls who look youthful in front, maturely from behind. Women also often deceive themselves by gazing in the mirror and forgetting the back of their garments in the rear. One other thing: fit the style to yourself; do not fit yourself to the style.'"

A second ally on the part of the interviewer to elicit verification of the life Walt runner called, "Oh, you shall see—within two months. I'm as happy as a schoolboy over the wedding plans; but I am not giving his name—yet!" It was in 1894 that Miss Hopper joined the De Wolf Hopper company, later marrying him.

Prior to that, she had been under Charles Frohman management. Later she appeared in "Vanessa (Double Happiness)" and in "Florodora" as Lady Hollywood, a part she played many hundreds of times.

MISS HOPPER declares the girl of today may be cheerful, happy and carefree, without sacrificing the highest things of life. "Physically I am very religious," she says. "But one can be happy, too. Christianity calls for cultivation, even if it doesn't come naturally. I will not be sad. I will not be gloomy. I will not be angry. 'Thine' must be right, I say, and they do go right. I believe in myself. I may be knocked down, but I shall surely jump up again."

"Trust people. Have faith in humanity and the world. I never sign a contract. I trust every theatrical manager on his word. I find they stand by their word. I am the same value as myself. It pays even if one is mistaken once in a while. The next person will be square. Never allow yourself to become envious. It is disastrous to beauty, health and charm."

"THE HISTORY OF THE BIBLE"

By HENDRICK VAN LOON

(Continued from Friday's issue)

He wanted to know everything of importance that his neighbors had ever said or thought or done, that he might put it in his books.

He had no racial prejudices and he travelled far and wide to obtain first-hand information. He tells us several important things about the Egyptians and the Babylonians and many other people of the Mediterranean seaboard, but he has never heard of the Jews and refers to the people of the Palestine plain vaguely as an unknown tribe which practiced certain curious hygienic precautions.

As for the Chaldean contemporaries of the Jews, they looked upon the poor exiles as we look upon a group of feeble Russian or Armenian refugees who happen to cross our city bound for some unknown destination in the west.

Which leaves us the Old Testament as the main source of our information. But the compilers of that great national history (as we have told you before) were not trained historians. They did not care how they spelled the names of their foreign masters. They were very hazy about their geography. Constantly they refer to places which no one has ever been able to identify with any degree of certainty.

Again, they often deliberately hid the real meaning of their words. They used strange symbols. They referred to a whale, which swallowed a shipwrecked mariner and after a few days, vomited him up again upon dry land, when they wished to tell how the big empire of Babylonia conquered the little kingdom of Judah and after half a century, had been obliged to release her hold upon her captives. This was, of course, quite understandable to the people of the first hundred years ago, but it is not so clear to those of us who know Babylon merely as a dead deserted heap of stones and rubbish.

All the same, the last twenty books of the Old Testament make up in quantity for what they lack in accuracy, and it is possible to reconstruct the fifth, the fourth and the third centuries B.C. with a fair amount of accuracy.

With the help of this somewhat unreliable material, we must now try to tell you what you ought to know if you are to understand the great spiritual drama which is to follow in some afterwards.

First, in the case of the Jewish people, did not mean slavery.

From a purely worldly point of view, the change from Palestine to Mesopotamia was an improvement. The great majority of the Jews. The Israelites, a century and a half before, had been divided into four or five widely separated villages and towns and had been lost among the Babylonian neighbors. But the Jewish exiles of the year 586 were allowed to remain together and to settle in the same spot which became an antiseptic Jewish colony.

They were in reality a band of actual, untutored pilgrims, travelling from the overcrowded slums of Jerusalem to the open spaces of Chobor. They left the sterile fields and valleys of the old land of the Canaanites to find a new home among the highly irrigated pastures and gardens of central Babylonia.

Nor did they suffer undue violence at the hands of a foreign taskmaster, as they had done in Egypt a thousand years before.

They were allowed to retain their own leaders and their own priests.

Their religious customs and ceremonies were not disturbed.

They were permitted to correspond with those of their friends who had remained in Palestine.

They were encouraged to practice the old arts with which they had been familiar in Jerusalem.

They were free men and were given the right to have servants and slaves of their own. No profession or trade was closed to them and soon a large number of Jews began to appear among the lists of rich merchants in the Babylonian capital.

Eventually, even the highest offices in the state were opened to Jewish ability and Babylonian kings more than once begged for the favour of Jewish women. In short, the exiles had everything that can make men happy, except the liberty to go and come at will.

By going from Jerusalem to Tel-Harshi, they had shed many of the ills of the old country.

But now, alas, they suffered from a new ailment.

It was called homesickness.

This affliction, ever since the beginning of time, has had a strange influence upon the human soul. It throws a glowing light of happy reminiscence across the old country. It kills with sudden abruptness all recollections of past injuries and former suffering. Inevitably it turns the eyes of the wanderer to the old times and bestows upon the years spent amidst the old surroundings the dignified name of "the golden age."

What a man who is afflicted with homesickness, he refuses to see anything good in his new home. His new neighbors are inferior to the old ones (with whom, to tell the truth, he was forever in open

warfare). The new city (although ten times as large and twenty times as brilliant as his former village) is a mean and miserable hamlet. The new climate is only fit for savages and barbarians.

In short, everything "old" suddenly becomes good while everything "new" is just "bad" and "wicked" and "objectionable."

Some twenty years afterwards, when the exiles were given permission to return to Jerusalem, very few availed themselves of this opportunity. But as long as they were in Babylon, the land of Palestine was their last Paradise and this attitude is reflected in everything they said or wrote.

Generally speaking, the lives of the Jews during this half century of exile were dull and uneventful. The exiles went about their daily affairs and they waited.

In the beginning, they waited with the eager hope of those who expect that something "sudden" is going to happen. The words of doom of the great Jeremiah, who had predicted this terrible disaster, were still ringing in their ears.

But Jeremiah was dead and his place had been taken by a younger prophet. In the earlier chapters, we have said a few words about the nature of the Jewish prophets. Since time immemorial, they had been the most important men of the people. Upon several occasions they had been the concrete expression of the national conscience.

But times were changing. The Jews no longer depended for their religious instruction upon the spoken word. They now had an alphabet of their own, and their language had acquired a formal grammar.

This alphabet, in the beginning, was rather crude. It had no vowels. It left a great deal to the imagination of the reader. The same can be said of the rules governing the construction of written sentences. No clear distinction was made between the perfect and the imperfect tenses. One and the same verb could indicate that something had already happened or that it was about to happen. We have to guess at the meaning from the contents of the sentence.

Such a form of expression lent itself very well to poetry. Hence the beauty of so many of the psalms. It was much less successful when the writer had to deal with concrete subjects or tried to give an account of the events of the past.

It does not quite show us where prophetic visions and history begin.

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beneath that of the Unknown Author of Isaiah. His style is rigid. The man himself lacks those human qualities which make such an appeal to us in many of the older leaders. He is far from modest.

He often gets into a veritable trance of artificial excitement. Upon such occasions he sees strange visions and hears mysterious voices.

But what he was a man with a good deal of practical sense.

Like Jeremiah, he never ceased to argue against those misguided fanatics who believed that Jerusalem was bound to be impregnable because the town happened to be the capital of God's Chosen People.

He warned them. He told them that faith without deeds had never saved a nation.

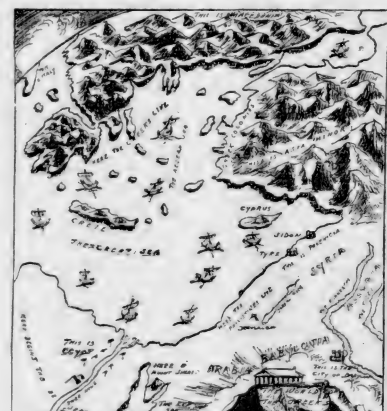
But when the city had been taken and many people of little faith became at once despondent about the future of the race, Ezekiel stood forth as the triumphant advocate of a better future.

He never ceased to predict the happy day when the Temple should be restored and the altar of Jehovah drip once more with the blood of the offered bullocks.

This resurrected state, however (according to his views), could not survive unless the Jewish mind was willing to submit to certain practical reforms which Ezekiel then described in great detail.

Here for a moment, he assumed the role of his Greek neighbor, Plato.

In a general way, he advocated the re-establishment of the Kingdom of David and of Solomon.



The World of the Greeks.

loving Father of all men, the Shepherd trying to lead an unwilling flock to the safe harbour of peace and righteousness, whose language was far in advance of the times.

The average exile regarded it with profound misgivings.

This talk of a God who loved all living things did not appeal to a small community which depended for its existence upon its daily hate quiz as much as upon its daily devotion. They prayed incessantly for the days of vengeance when Jehovah should destroy the detestable Babylonian captors.

They eagerly they turned to other men who had been carefully grounded in the strict doctrines of an older day and who believed that Jehovah had chosen the descendants of Abraham and Jacob (and them only) to be the instruments of his divine will, and who never ceased to predict the day when all other nations should be brought before the victorious hosts of the New Jerusalem.

Among the popular prophets of the exile, Ezekiel stands forth with granite strength.

He was born in the old country. His father was a priest and the boy grew up in the highly religious atmosphere of Jerusalem. He was the son of a priest, and he was a priest himself.

He was a man of a different type from the other prophets. He was a man of a different type from the other prophets. He was a man of a different type from the other prophets.

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But in his new state, the Temple and not the royal palace must become the centre of all national life and activity.

The Temple, according to the Prophet, was the House of Jehovah, and the palace was merely the house of the sovereign.

This difference ought to be severely impressed upon the people.

Furthermore, the average man should have a profound respect for the holiness of his God and should be made to understand that He was a Being far removed from ordinary human traffic.

The Temple, therefore, in Ezekiel's ideal state, was to be surrounded by two enormous walls and should stand in the middle of vast courtyards, so that the paping multitude could at all times be kept at a respectable distance.

Everything connected with the Temple was to be holy ground.

No foreigner was ever to be allowed within the enclosure.

And the Jews, with the exception of the priests, were to be admitted on rare occasions.

The priests were to form a closely knit union or guild.

Only descendants of Zadok should be admitted to the priesthood.

Their influence was to be greatly increased and they should be actual rulers of the state, as it had already been planned for Moses.

It is to strengthen their hold upon the common people, the number of food and drink was to be greatly increased, and special attention was to be paid to the offerings of atonement for sin.

The rules of perpetual war, as we have seen, were to be discarded. The offerings were to be to be discarded.

The King, upon such occasions, was to act as the representative of the nation. For the rest, he was to be merely an ornamental figurehead without any actual power.

In the old days, David and Solomon had been given the privilege of appointing all priests.

This privilege was to be taken away from the sovereign.

The priestly class was to become a self-perpetuating body which was to treat the King as one of its servants and by no means as its master.

Finally, all the best land of the country, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, was to be given to the priests that they might be certain of a decent revenue, and there was to be no appeal from any law or decree they might wish to pass.

Here indeed was a strange program.

But is sounded reasonable enough to the contemporaries of Ezekiel. And as soon as the Temple should have been rebuilt and the exiles allowed to return to their old home, they intended to establish such a rigid ecclesiastical state.

The day was to come sooner than most of the exiles supposed.

Beyond the distant mountains of the east, a young barbarian chieftain was calling his horsemen. He was to be the Messiah, the Jewish Exile to Return to their Own Country. The Majority of the Jews, however, were perfectly happy in the comfortable Babylonian life and remained where they were.

But a Small Minority, which took its Religious Duties Seriously, Returned to the Ruins of Jerusalem. Rebuilding the Temple and Made It the Absolute and Only Centre of the Worship of Jehovah for All the Jews in Every Part of the World.

Early during the seventh century before the birth of Christ a small Semitic tribe called the Kaldi (or Chaldeans), had left its desert home in Arabia and had moved northward.

After many centuries and several unsuccessful attempts to break into the domains of Assyria, the Kaldi had at last made common cause with the wild nomads who lived to the east of the Mesopotamian plain.

Together they defeated the Assyrian armies and had taken and destroyed the city of Nineveh.

Upon the ruins of the old empire, Nabopolassar, the chieftain of the Chaldeans, had then founded a kingdom of his own people in the fertile lands between the Tigris and the Euphrates.

His son, Nebuchadnezzar, had greatly strengthened the boundaries of his inheritance. And Babylon had become (what it had been three thousand years before) the centre of the old civilized world.

During his interminable war with his neighbors, Nabopolassar had overrun and had conquered that remnant of the old Jewish state which was known as Judah, and he had completely captured and carried off the Jews (or Jews) from the shores of the Mediterranean to the banks of the Euphrates.

His relations, however, with his Jewish subjects were pleasant enough, although somewhat indifferent.

Like all stern monarchs, Nebuchadnezzar took a great interest in fortune-telling. The man who could successfully explain a dream was certain to find favor in the eyes of the King.

Among a man, it seems, was the prophet Daniel.

According to the book which bears his name (but which was written four hundred years later), Daniel was a young Jewish prince who had been taken, together with three of his young cousins, to Babylon that he might there be educated for the service of the king.

The four boys were very faithful servants of Jehovah.

They obeyed his holy laws in all details.

For example, when they were given the regular palace food, they refused to eat it and insisted upon meat and vegetables which had been prepared according to ancestral regulations which prescribed in detail how cows and sheep should be slaughtered and how vegetables should be cooked.

Fortunately, the Chaldeans were tolerant and easy-going and the little captives were given whatever they asked for.

They were diligent and eager to learn. They learned all that the Babylonian schools could teach them and promised to be useful subjects of their adopted country.

Now it happened during the last years of Nebuchadnezzar's reign that the old king had a dream.

He called his "wise men" together and

made them explain it to him on pain of death. The "wise men" quite reasonably said: "Tell us the dream, Your Majesty, and we shall do our best to give you an explanation."

"I have forgotten my dream," he answered. "But I know positively that I dreamed something or other. It is your business to tell me both what I dreamed and what it means."

The magicians begged for mercy. They asked their ruler to be reasonable.

"How can any man tell another that which the other does not know himself?" they shouted.

Eastern tyrants, however, are not interested in such details.

Without further ado, Nebuchadnezzar condemned all his "wise men" to the gallows.

It seems to have been in a bad humor on that particular day. He gave orders to kill not only these particular men who had failed in their duty, but to rid his court of all of every magician and sorcerer.

An officer was despatched to the quarters of Daniel and his friends that they might share the fate of all their fellow-conjurors.

But Daniel, who in many respects was like Joseph, had made friends with the military men at the Babylonian court. He asked the captain of the guard to give him a short respite.

Meanwhile, he would try to see what he could do.

He laid himself down to sleep and immediately Jehovah revealed to him the dream which Nebuchadnezzar had made inadvertently lost.

The next morning, the captain, whose name was Ariach, took Daniel before Nebuchadnezzar. The King was still greatly worried and was willing to give this young foreigner a chance.

Daniel first recited the dream, a strange story connected with the political events of four hundred years later.

Then he explained it.

He told him, for according to the unknown author of these chapters, Nebuchadnezzar, who made him governor of the city of Babylon and who appointed Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, his three companions, to be rulers of three provinces.

All this was very pleasant but it did not last long. For according to the unknown author of these chapters, Nebuchadnezzar, in his dotage, became addicted to a form of image-worship which was as foreign to the taste of the intelligent Chaldeans as to that of the Jews.

He ordered a large statue to be made. It was ninety feet high and nine feet wide and entirely covered with gold. It stood in the plain of Dura where it could be seen from far and wide. At a given signal (the blowing of many trumpets) all the people of the country were to kneel and prostrate themselves before this image and to worship it.

Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, however, refused to do this. They refused to obey the royal edict. All the people went down upon their faces, but Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego remained standing upright.

They knew the punishment which awaited them.

The king, taken before Nebuchadnezzar, who ordered them to be thrown into a fiery furnace. To make sure that the victims should not escape their fate, the furnace was heated seven times hotter than usual.

Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were thrown into the flames.

But behold! when the doors were opened the next morning, the three young men walked out unconcerned as if they were just returning from a country walk.

After that, Nebuchadnezzar was convinced that Jehovah was the greatest of all gods. He forgot his idols and favored his Jewish captives more than ever before.

Unfortunately, he was soon afterwards stricken with a strange nervous malady. He became insane. He was a young man, but he had become an old man. He went around on all fours and moaned, and died miserably in a field, where he had been eating grass, like an ordinary cow.

In all this, we are following the text of the book ascribed to the hand of Daniel. This volume, according to the painstaking researches of modern scholars, was written sometime between the years 167 and 165 B.C. when the Jews were very lax in their religious duties. The author, taking the existence of a novel, laid his story during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. He probably introduced the wholly imaginary episode of the fiery furnace to make his story more interesting.

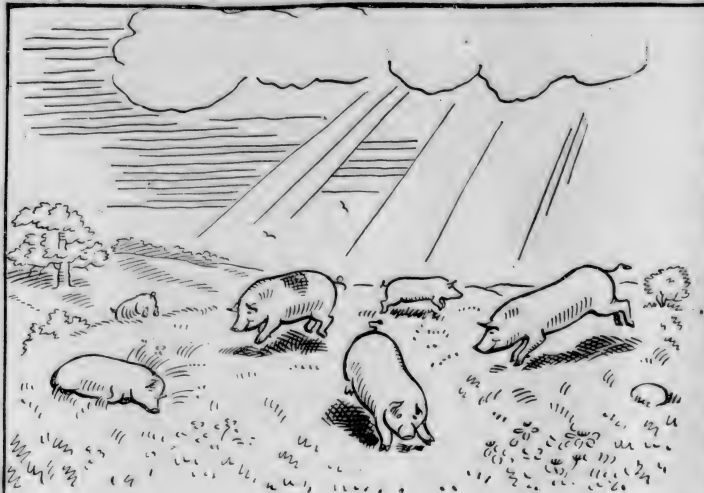
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The Edmonton Bulletin

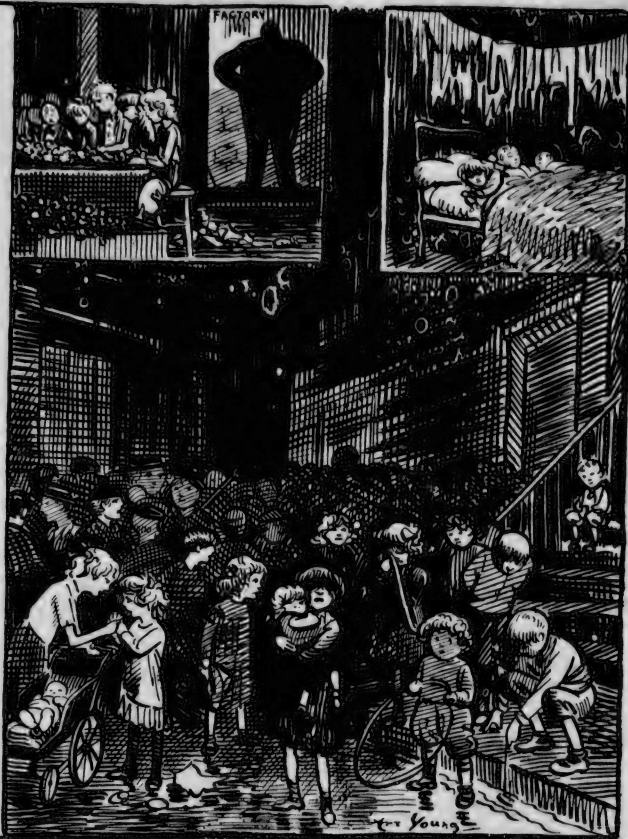
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1921

YOUNG PIGS AND YOUNG CHILDREN



**"YOUNG PIGS MUST HAVE UNBOUNDED
FREEDOM IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT AND
PURE AIR FOR HEALTHY NORMAL GROWTH.
THEY MUST BE INDUCED TO RUN AND
PLAY AT LARGE RANGE"**

From a bulletin—U.S. Dept of Agriculture



This Powerful Cartoon by Arthur Young Doesn't Need Much in the Way of Words to Make Its Meaning Clear.

We Print It to Remind You That the States Are About to Approve or Reject a Constitutional Amendment That Would Allow the National Government to Protect Unfortunate Children from Child Labor.

The Government Recommends Freedom, Pure Air and Sunlight for YOUNG PIGS. The Farmer Sees That they GET All Three.

Doctors Recommend Pure Air, Freedom, Exercise and Sunlight for Children. And on the Right You See What Millions of Children Get in Place of Sunlight.

and twelve hours a day, with no certainty of REGULAR work. It was either PUT THE CHILDREN TO WORK OR LET THEM STARVE.

CONDITIONS have changed. WAGES have changed.

Yet this picture has not changed.

There is childish misery in the gutters of great cities and infinitely worse childish misery in factories where children ten years old, or even younger, are ground up into dividends and shipped to that far-off land where, according to St. Matthew, xviii.10, "Their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven."

It would be interesting to know what those little faces look like when they rise from the factory, the mill, the mine or the city slum, to gaze upon the face of that "Father which is in heaven."

If they arrive in the regions above thin, pale, worn and worried, as they look when they leave the factories, it is probably, and it is to be hoped, that a disagreeable moment is coming for the child exploiter when HE looks upon that face "which is in heaven."

The little pigs run in the sunshine with "unbounded freedom," as the U.S. Department of Agriculture directs. But when a few months or at most a couple of years have passed, they leave the sunshine to enter the pen of the slaughter house. And soon, hung up by one hind leg, they are passed

along to the man that cuts their throats, then to the other man that dips them in boiling hot water and to others that take off the bristles, and cut them up, "saving everything but the last pitiful squeal."

The life of the young pig, had as it is, is preferable to that of the children on the right.

To enjoy sunshine, fresh air and exercise, and "unbounded freedom" for awhile, and then to die, suddenly, without knowing in advance what is to happen, without any mental worry, except for a few minutes, would be better than to lead the life and die the slow death of the child labor victim.

Just what satisfaction the exploiter of child labor can take in the money that he piles up it is hard to see.

He knows that all the excuses for child labor are lies and hypocrisy. He knows that there is no relation between the children driven into the mills by thousands to earn money for him and the children with their own fathers and mothers, under normal fresh air conditions, helping with work on the farm—protected by a father's and mother's care and conscience.

The dollars that come from child labor are not cheerful dollars, and ought to burn the pockets that hold them, and burn through to the flesh below the pockets.

It is hard to understand the mind and heart of a man who leaves his own children well cared for, well rested, well fed, well educated, drives at his leisure in his comfortable car, reaching at about 10 o'clock the factory or mill where hundreds or thousands of the CHILDREN OF OTHER MEN have been at work since the beginning of the day.

Some modern psychiatrist would probably analyze the character of a child labor employer to his own complete satisfaction. He would show how certain INHIBITIONS kept him from thinking about the tired, worn-out children, throwing themselves, "all dressed," in their rags, on their beds, to get sleep and be ready for the next day's grind.

They would tell you how the mind gradually accustoms itself to wrong, eventually becoming convinced that wrong is RIGHT.

But all this hair splitting should not influence the people in the United States.

The story is told here, in THIS PICTURE.

Civilization treats children like beasts, in slums and factories, because they have no FINANCIAL value except such as can be got out of them by exploiting them in their youth, and later on, if they live.

And we treat young pigs, calves and colts as the children should be treated, because pigs, calves and colts HAVE A MONEY VALUE.

It isn't possible to wipe out all the slums in the cities at once. It isn't possible to provide for every child what it ought to have, the things that God supplies free of all charge, SUNLIGHT AND FRESH AIR.

It isn't possible all at once to tear down the filthy tenements. It isn't possible to make great cities realize that it is a vile shame and disgrace to provide magnificent park drives for the rich as long as there is left a single slum breeding poverty and misery for the poor.

BUT IT IS POSSIBLE TO STOP CHILD LABOR.

The Constitutional Amendment that has passed the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington, and that is now before the Legislatures of all the States, WILL STOP CHILD LABOR, giving the power to the governments of all the people.

And it is the duty of every man and woman in the United States to do everything possible with members of Legislatures, in conversation with neighbors, by every legitimate form of the pressure of public opinion, to put an end to the disgraceful conditions that this picture illustrates only too well.

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THE U.S. Congress passed a law forbidding child labor. The U.S. Supreme Court decided it was NOT CONSTITUTIONAL. In other words, Congress, representing all the people, had no right to pass a law to protect the children of all the people. That must be reserved to individual states.

Now the House and the Senate at Washington have approved a Constitutional Amendment that would give the people the right to protect their children through the National Government—a right which the Supreme Court, undoubtedly interpreting the Constitution most conscientiously, declares that the people lack at present.

This picture should impel you to work with your friends to arouse public opinion in favor of the Constitutional Amendment forbidding child labor.

The whole story of child labor is told in this picture made by Mr. Young for Charles Dana Gibson's "Life."

The State Legislatures can put safety for children into the Constitution, or leave it out, and continue things as they are shown in this picture—YOUNG PIGS IN THE SUNSHINE, YOUNG CHILDREN IN THE SHADOW, in the sweltering, dirty slums and noisy factories, mines and mills.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Employers of child labor have interpreted that text in the wrong way, and caused many little children to end their lives prematurely and leave this world. There is one text in the Bible that ought to interest them. If they happen to wake up at night and try to put themselves to sleep by figuring up how much money they have got. It reads:

"But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea." St. Matthew xviii.6

There was a day when there might have been some excuse for child labor, even in this country. When men were paid to set one dollar and a half a day for hard work, ten

Vignettes of Life—SUMMER PHOTOGRAPHY

By FRANK GODWIN



For Summer Comfort

Demands of Modern Woman and Girl for Greater Freedom of Movement Are Reflected in the Mode

By Edith M. Burtis



An ideal warm-weather frock of pongee, embroidery trimmed, with a unique closing of eyelets and ribbon lacings

IF THERE is one season more than any other when clothes are essential to the enjoyment of the wearer, it is mid-summer.

Granted that no woman is happy unless she knows she is smartly attired, it must be conceded that no woman can look her best if she is uncomfortable in her clothes.

Take, for instance, the matter of corsets. In the past, so many women discarded corsets in hot weather, through a desire to be comfortable, that this fashion really enjoyed a longer reign than it deserved, and much too long for the figures of its advocates.

Thanks be to goodness, the corsetless vogue is on the wane; though, to be sure, we are not forced to return to the corset as it is generally known, since the new idea in corsetry is anything but a corset in the old-time accepted sense.

Call the new idea in corsetry what you will, these two-in-one, brassieres and stays, garments are a delight from the standpoint of comfort, and all that could possibly be desired in the smart, trim, graceful lines they give the wearer.

THE new idea in corsetry has come just in time to make a fitting foundation for new ideas in clothes, indications of which are already seen in the first advanced models for autumn as well as in some late summer modes.

Perhaps it might be better to say that rather decided changes in the lines of outer apparel have made necessary a change in corsetry. On second thought, it is not fairer to contend that women, alive to the ill effect upon their figures of the no-corset vogue, have really been instrumental in many intangible ways in fanning both the trend of a new corsetry and a slowly but surely coming new silhouette?

For midsummer nothing could make more ideally for comfort than this new idea in corsetry, and the slim, straight, one-piece, slip-on frock. This garment has long enjoyed our acceptance, since the girl or the woman who puts on the new combination brassiere corset will have a figure on beautifully symmetrical lines.

The style and comfort that are found in a simple dress are ideally combined in the frock of pongee, embroidery trimmed

with a unique closing at the center front of eyelets, and with ribbon lacing.

This frock differs pleasingly from many other models of the moment, since instead of being cut on kimono lines, the sleeves are set in, and that most comfortably, by raglan shaping. Note, too, the low flat roll of the collar, which is a warm-weather comfort feature to which many women, especially those with short necks, will agree.

PEARL buttons add a second smart trimming detail, conforming to fashion's demand that buttons be used as trimming if not for actual closings.

A perfect joy of a slip-on dress ideally comfortable and equally smart for many July needs is a one-piece frock of washable striped silk with a simulated front closing to conform constantly to fashion's demand for buttons. Such a dress is good taste for morning, afternoon or for evening wear, under many circumstances and in many environments, in July.

Greater pleasure and more health profit is assured when for active outdoor sports a girl is correctly clothed, and straight-line dresses of linen, cut on the simplest lines and plainly finished, contribute to these benefits. Gayly colored linens with contrasting colored or white linen collar and cuffs are highly satisfactory from a fashion standpoint and from a practical standpoint as well. Cotton crepes in plain color or in stripes are good substitutes, but about the newest development in this type of dress is the use of what is termed English cotton prints, a sort of glorified calico that is obtainable in a delightfully satisfying assortment of designs and colors.

The flannel frock needs no endorsement, since it is so pleasing and so practical in appearance as to be worthy of acceptance on its face value, but your attention is called to the smart shirt cuff finish of the wrist-length sleeves, the shirt-boom effect, the gracefully rolling yet mannish collar and the softly knotted tie of crepe de chine. In this dress we have a charmingly feminine adaptation of the mannish vogue, a smart tailored effect lacking the severity of line and detail that relegated some earlier examples of the mannish mode to the discard.

Modern woman is too decidedly and distinctly a personage of independent individual character to desire, except in rare instances, to be satisfied with being a poor copy of masculinity. She will adopt from the attire, manner and privileges of man that which she can use to advantage in maintaining her individualism and furthering her comfort, pleasure and success in life, but she is too clever to adopt literally those things that are truly masculine.

Do I hear some reader say, "But what of smoking?" No, hardly; since smoking is something that women have always done, though the custom here is more recent and more general than in some other lands.

Mind you, I am not talking for or against smoking by women, only suggesting for thought the fact long established that there is nothing new under the sun in other things affecting women, besides fashions. We only accept or discard the new or the old version of things and habits, in a manner and at a time that suits the mood of the world at given times.

Some things seemingly new, like a persistent and consistent demand for comfort as well as style in clothes, come to stay and improve each season; as, for instance, a delightful new substitute for the corset.

Fashion Notes

NEW ideas in pajamas are many and novel, though the most apparent innovation is that many of these slumber garments have "jackets" that are devoid of sleeves and are shorter in length than previously. The trousers are generally trimmed with "cuffs" of lace. Crepe de chine, more or less elaborately trimmed with lace, is the favored material, though silks of georgette are the ultra mode and wash satin is the fabric that often substitutes for the crepe.

Simple blouses for wear with tailored suits are of many varieties, but those of silk, richly embroidered in motifs showing in both character and coloring their leaning toward the Chinese, are a midsummer possibility for popularity, since many are likely to be seen.

Remember when selecting a blouse that this detail of apparel is now of sufficient importance to include several very distinctive types. There is the suit or "tailleur" blouse that is just what its name implies; the dinner blouse that is more dressy; richer in fabric



Photos by Joel Fader
This flannel frock needs no endorsement, since it is so pleasing and so practical in appearance as to be taken at its face value



A joy of a slip-on dress for July wear, developed in washable striped silk, and a simulated closing to conform to the vogue of buttons



Sports of all kinds, especially in July, are made more enjoyable when you are correctly frocked, as suggested by this simple model of linen

and trimming, longer—in fact, much more of a blouse—and the blouse that is strictly a sport garment.

An elaborate yet lovely accessory of dress is the beaded girdle of Egyptian character that may be successfully used to enhance a rather plain dress or to remodel a last-season dress into this year's style. A wide panel giving an apron effect is hung from the center of the girdle that is wider at this point, tapering off to about one-half the width as it extends to the back. A very effective girdle is in blue and gold, still other girdles combine several Egyptian colors.

A smart bathing suit of black taffeta is designed with a long-waisted bodice, round necked and sleeveless, lengthened to an above-the-knee skirt by eight narrow ruffles piped with white. Smart, close-fitting trousers complete this seagone outfit.

Many innovations in shoe buckles are noted. These are colorful in bright enamel and brilliant stones and unique in size and motif.

"Wives Have Right to Bob Their Hair!"

Modern Solomons Decree Women
Mau Clip Their Tresses if They

Want To—Objecting Hubbies
Are Out of Order!



Down in Washington there are the five Dunn sisters who specialize in secretarial jobs to Congressmen, hothair hair and good looks. What husband could be so heartless as to ban a bob for one of them?

THE modern Solomon ruled in favor of the wife who wishes to cut her hair.

Another interesting case has just been decided in the divorce court of the federal government of the United States. It has been decided that women have the right to cut their hair as they please.

Women's rights have been a long and hard fought battle in the past. But now the time has come when the federal government of the United States has decided that women have the right to cut their hair as they please.

And now the federal government has decided that women have the right to cut their hair as they please. This is a great victory for women's rights.

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The promise made long ago by hairdressers and fashion experts that bobbed hair would soon go out of fashion seems no nearer realization than when the prophecy was made.

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"Times have changed. It is one of woman's inalienable rights to vote. Surely a person capable of casting a ballot must be presumed capable of choosing a haircut."

Such was the decision rendered by Judge Burke, in Chicago Municipal Court, when an irate husband was brought in for "beating up" his wife because she had had her hair bobbed.

behind quarrel from court, denounced the sex in general, calling women "infernal gossipers" and recommending that every one of them be sent to a separate uninhabited island where she could talk forever without response.

If it wasn't for the conversation bees of women together, these husbands com-

women and poor down-trodden woman could call neither her body nor soul her own.

They point to these laws of the Hittites, Babylonians and Assyrians recently disclosed for the first time through the translation and publication of hundreds of clay tablets written in the scarcely known Hittite language, and they thank good fortune that destiny landed them on earth now instead of then.

A scold or reviler was to be separated from her husband or children. Divorce was for various causes, but always for a defect in the wife. In Babylon a wasteful wife could be called before the authorities and divorced. If the husband did not divorce her she had the option of becoming a servant to the second wife. An invalid wife suffered the same fate, or she could take her marriage portion and go home to her father.

ANY man lending money to a married woman was to be thrown in the river but not bound if he got out he was to be punished further. And in the meantime the husband was punished in just that degree as the law punished the woman.

If a wife stole from the house a value of over five manas in lead her husband had to restore it and crop her ears. If he would not, then the owner of the goods cropped her nose.

If a man laid a finger on a woman he lost a finger. If he kissed her his lower lip was cut off.

A married woman who trifled with the affections of one other than her husband was punishable by death, as was the man culprit as well.

The stern Assyrians were very particular about the veiling of their women. All married women and their attendants had to be veiled when they appeared in public. If bobbed hair blowing unrestrained in the wind around an enchanting woman's face had been introduced in those days and referred for approval to the kingdom it is pretty certain to bet there would have been no cropped tresses, but cropped ears in Assyria that evening.

In those days wasteful or "gadding" wives had not their hair but their ears bobbed as penalty.

The commonest sort of bobbed hair—women make as true wisdom and the decisions cropping up all over the country concerning it as concrete evidence that woman's status is truly changed and that she does not indeed remain back in those ancient ages when woman was veritably a slave!



The machine used for permanently waving the hair looks not unlike an instrument of torture. It is used in the French bob, known as La Garconne, which is popular just now.

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Bobbed Hair Not Wanted; Third Plunge; Sell Babies on the Streets



On the right in the picture above is shown J. L. Harper, chief engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Co., explaining particulars of the water diversion scheme to the Hoover party at Niagara. To the left is Engineer Gibson who supervised the test of the Niagara Falls model.



Three cheers and a tiger! Oscar Shaw has been on the warpath for some time in the interests of Philip Goodman's new show trying to find a girl with hair not bobbed, and (above) Shaw is shown with Miss Emily Marth, who came along just when he was about to give up hope.



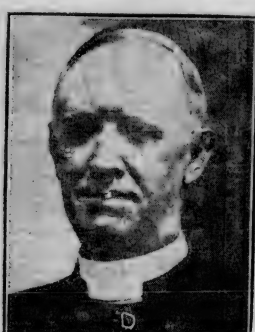
Swollen rivers having caused a food shortage in remote parts of North China, babies are being offered for sale on the streets. They are marketed in the fashion shown in the above photograph.



Johnnie Doolley, Broadway comedian, has made his third plunge into the sea of matrimony. The above photograph shows (from left to right) the bride, Miss Frisco, Mayne Brodenbach, who performed the ceremony, and Doolley himself.



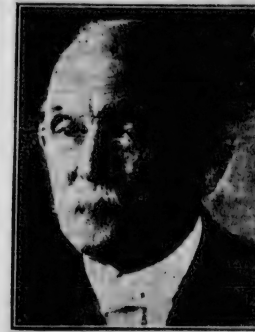
A photograph of Prof. J. C. Scammell, of Boston University, who is directing the new course in the college school of business administration on proper talking over the telephone.



Bishop John J. Dunn, of New York, photographed as he sailed for Europe on the S.S. Duilio.



A photograph of Mrs. May Muir, of New York, mother of young Walter Muir, sentenced to hang on July 11th in Valleyfield, Quebec, for murder. Muir's case won the support of the Duchess of Richelieu.



Disappointed because books he has written brought him practically nothing, Prof. Laikin, head of Mt. Lowe Observatory, is berating everyone for allowing him to live while recovering in Los Angeles from illness.



Above is shown Archbishop Nicolai, who, like his predecessor, Archbishop Tikhon, has resigned as head of the Russian Church, having sworn allegiance to Tikhon.



From left to right in the picture above are shown: Dr. K. M. Bowman, Dr. J. J. Moore and Dr. H. S. Hulbert, three of the alienists who recently examined Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold.



Gov. R. J. Cluff, one of the prominent shrimpers of Canada, photographed at a recent garden party.



When Wood Lane Power Station closed down as a result of the tube strike in the old land, the men took to cricket to pass the time.



A photograph of Wendell P. Lawton, clever young Canadian and winner of the provincial government architectural scholarship, who sails for England on Saturday with the University Educational League.



"Duke" and his brother, Sam Kshonamoku, dusky swimmers from the Philippines, photographed after showing their ability at the Olympic trials at Long Beach, N.Y.



Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, photographed while listening to Beatrice Fennel, 15-year-old blind pianist, who is said to have remarkable talent.



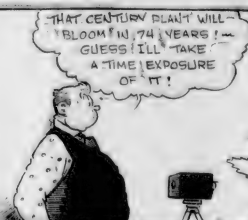
The photograph shows a few of the 125 Japanese brides that form a part of the 2,700 Japanese reported to be on their way to the United States before the Japanese Exclusion Act goes into effect on July 1st.



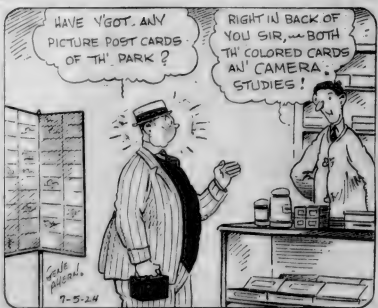
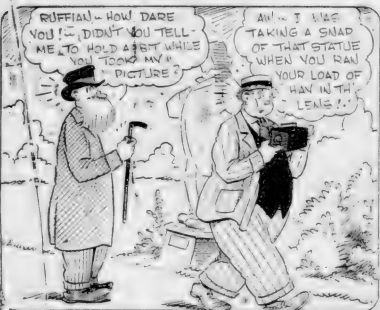
The former Lotanda Bachelier, of Chicago, is here shown with her husband, Gen. Fiere Piccio, ace of Italian airmen, whom she is suing for divorce. An international tangle may result, it is said, over efforts being made by Gen. Piccio to obtain custody of their child.

BOY BOARDING HOUSE

by GENE HERR



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THE TEENIE WEENIES.

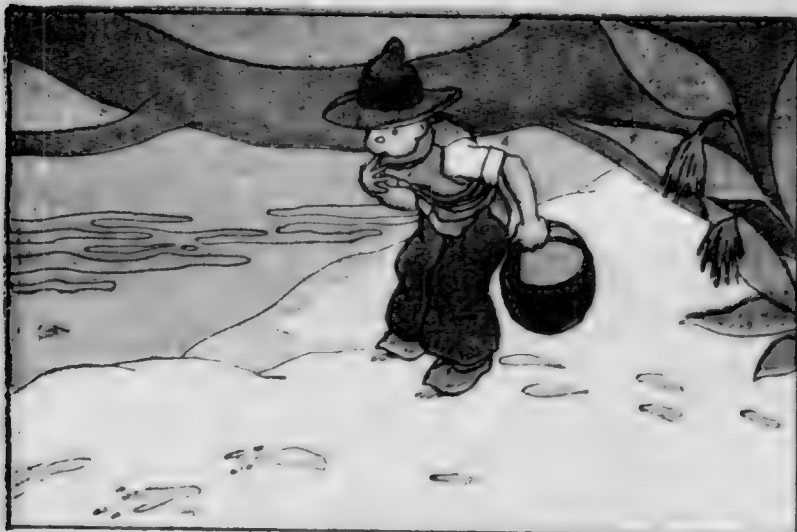
THE WORLD'S SMALLEST PEOPLE.
BY WM. DONAHEY.



The Lover twins were always eager for stories, so one afternoon, when they found the Cowboy resting beneath a bunch of violets, they asked him for a yarn. "All right," said the Cowboy, "I'll tell you about an experience I had once when I was huntin' wild field mice. You see I'd catch the wild mice, break 'em to the saddle and sell 'em for a good price in the Teenie Weenie market."



"One Spring the Indian and I set out on a trip to the woods after a herd of mice. We made our camp at the edge of a big woods near a small creek and in a few days we had rounded up four or five of the nicest mice you ever saw. It took a lot of work to break the mice to the saddle, so we spent most of the summer right there in our camp, but that wasn't hard for it was a neat little place to live."



"I did the cockin' for the outfit, but I didn't mind that much, if I hadn't had to tote the water so blamed far. Every time I wanted water I had to take a hazel nut bucket and traipse clear down to the creek for it. Well, one evening I started down to get a bucket of water when I noticed frog tracks in the sand, so I kept a sharp eye out for him, for a big frog can be a mighty mean customer when he wants to."



"Pretty soon I saw him and he wasn't over half a jump from me, either. I was just a little worried for I had left my gun in camp, so I decided to get right out of there immediately. Well, sir, I hadn't any more than turned towards camp when that frog sprung at me. Quick as a flash I dropped flat on the ground and Mr. Frog sailed right over me and hit the ground about a match length in front of me."



"Say, the way I went up a tree would make a cockroach look snail like. There I was up a tree and I hadn't the least idea when the Indian would get into camp. That frog just sat there and watered at the mouth and watched me. Pretty soon I had an idea. I happened to have my lasso with me, so I dropped the noose over Mr. Frog's head and gave it a jerk."



"You ought to have seen that frog trying to get away. He turned hand springs, jumped and kicked until he was so tired he fell over on his back and lay perfectly still. Well, to make a long story short, I got my gun and finished him, and when the Indian came into camp we sat down to a fine supper of broiled frog ham."



ONE-ROUND TEDDY



HA! ONE-ROUND GOT LICKED! PAPA THRANKED ONE-ROUND!



SALS BOSTWICK

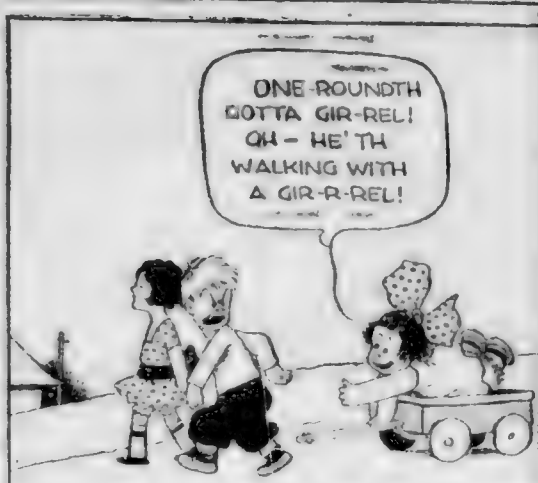


SAY, WHATCHER NAME?

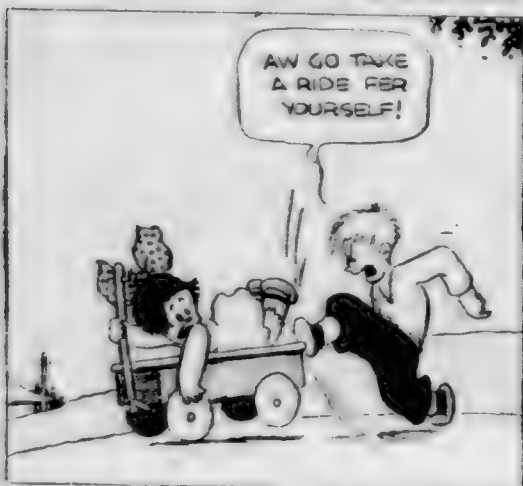
DOROTHY MAE IF YOU PLEASE!



OOO! ONE-ROUND IT'S A THIEK - THEE THA THIEK!



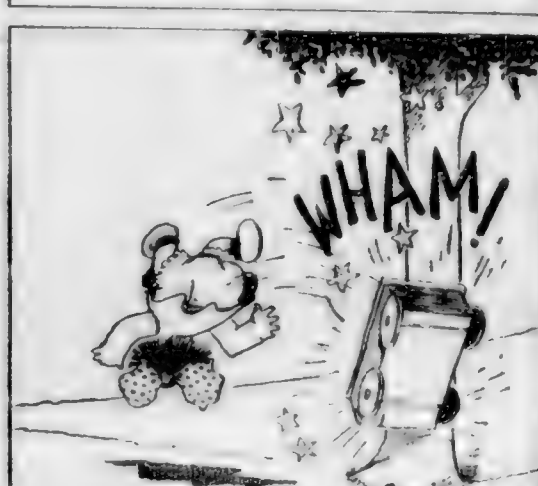
ONE-ROUNDTH GOTTA GIR-REL! OH - HE'TH WALKING WITH A GIR-R-REL!



AW GO TAKE A RIDE FER YOURSELF!



MAMA - PAPA!



WHAM!



WAW!

I'M GONNA TELL PAPA YOU TROCKED THE ONE-ROUND!

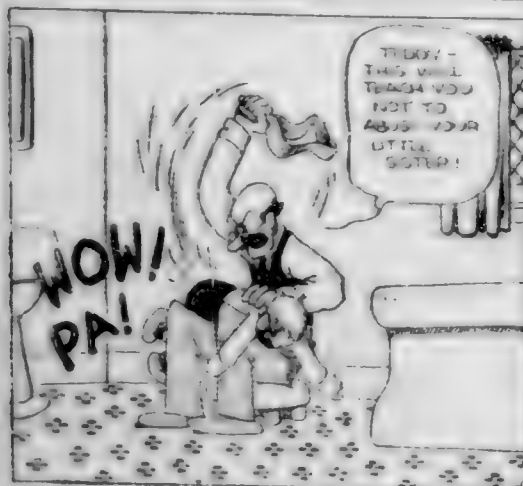


ONE-ROUND - YOU LICKED IT! THA THIEK THA THIEK INSTANT - PAPA IT'S GOIN TO BIN YOU THOATHEK!



SAY - WHEN DE CIL MAN IS WALKIN' OUT PRESENTS I GUESS DE GIR-REL!

MUST YOU LICK ME?



THIEK - THIS WILL THACK YOU NOT TO ABUS YOUR OTTEL GUTER!

WOW! PA!



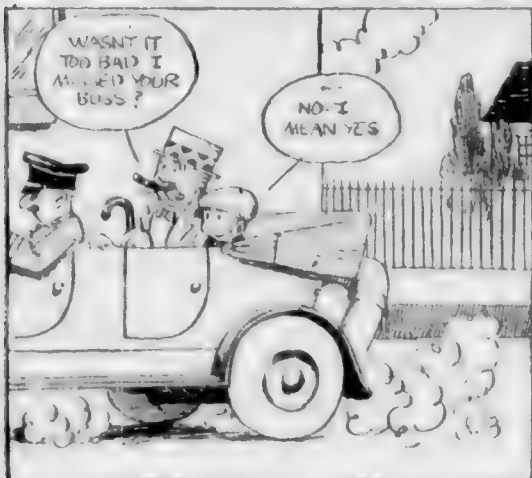
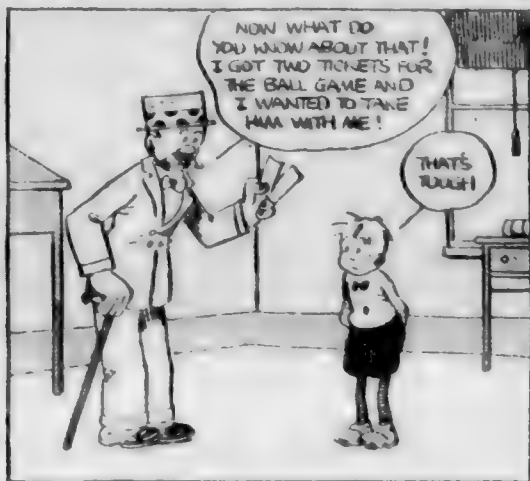
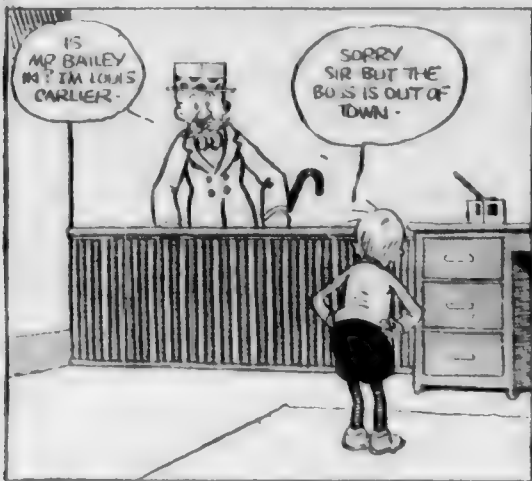
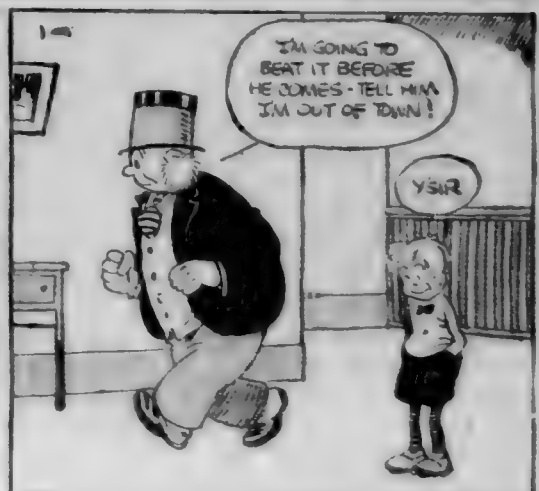
MERCY! WHAT WAS ALL THAT YELLIN' ABOUT?

THAT WUZ TH' RADIO HOWLIN'!



ARE YOU GONNA SIT DOWN BEHIDE ME?

AW - LET'S TAKE A WALK!



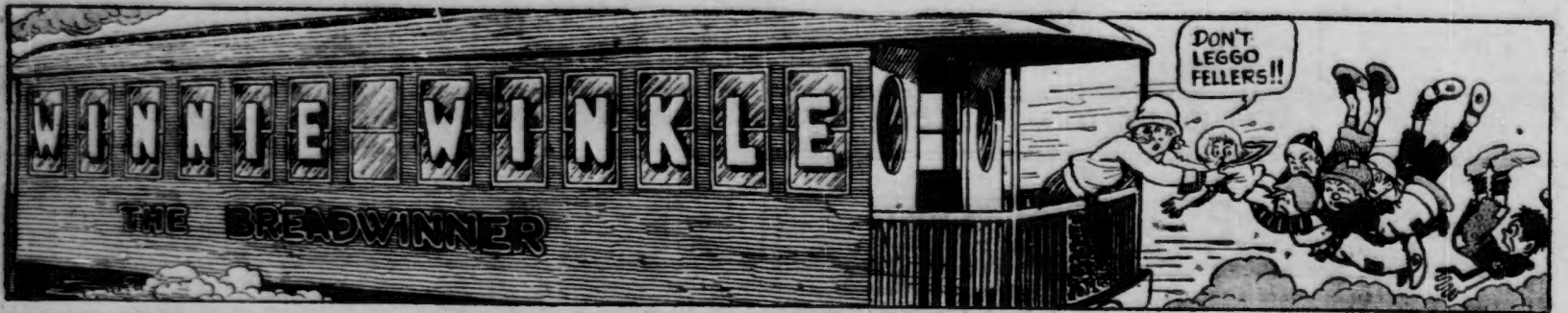


HAROLD TEEN

© 1934 BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

SHE LOVES HIM, SHE LOVES HIM NOT

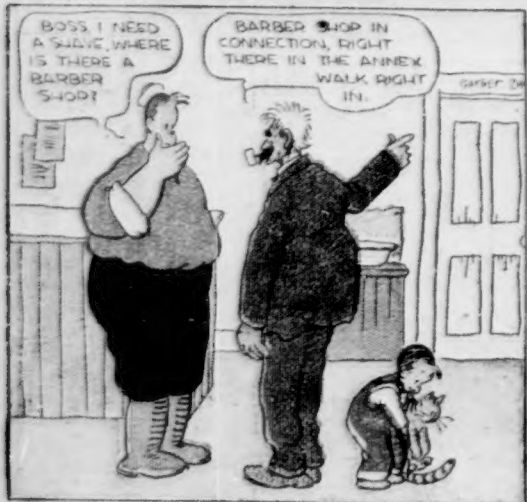
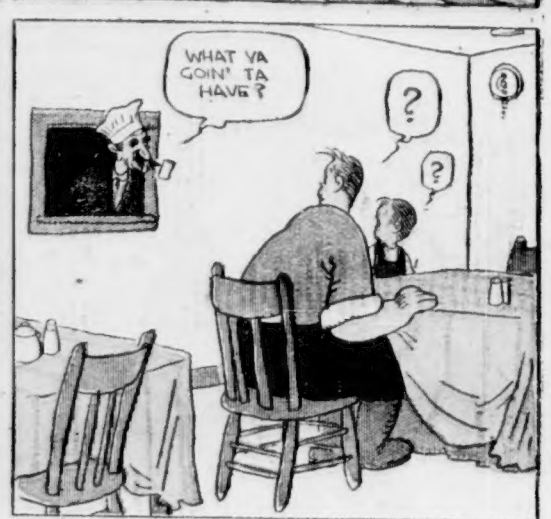
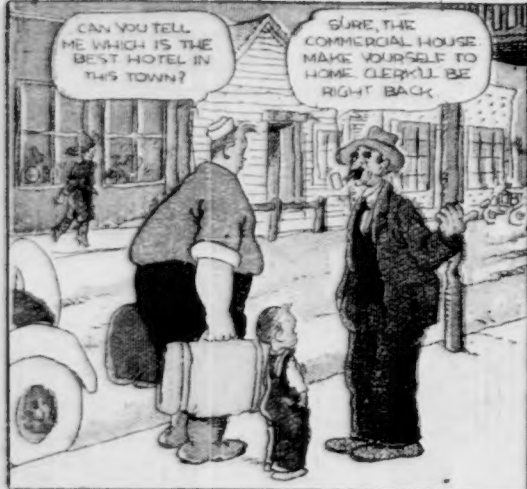




EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1924

GASOLINE ALLEY

KING



EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1924.

THE GUMPS

